

Mexican Fascists Conspire at Sacred Shrine

The Home Struggle
An Editorial
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ADVANCE 12 MILES ON KIEV FRONT

Berlin Rocked by 1,120 Tons of Bombs

Sinarquistas Use Religion to Cloak Plotting

By James Allen

(First of a Series by the Daily Worker Foreign Editor)

The Villa of Guadalupe is a small village near the outskirts of Mexico City. It is known throughout the land because its cathedral holds the image of the Virgin at Guadalupe, the national religious symbol of the colonial revolution against Spain, which was led by the Catholic priests and martyrs Hidalgo and Morelos.

The holy shrine has historically been the focus of religious and patriotic faith in Mexico. The Catholic masses have found in this image a symbol of the fusion of their religious sentiments and devotion to the great revolutionary tradition of their native land. The non-Catholic workers and revolutionaries of Mexico also honor the Virgin of Guadalupe as a sacred national shrine.

It was by a stroke of perverted genius that the leaders of the Sinarquista Union, the mass fascist organization, decided to make the Villa of Guadalupe the scene for a religious demonstration.

Their previous demonstrations had taken the form of marches from many points to a provincial capital, upon which the participants descended in well-organized transport columns of a semi-military character. But the gathering at Guadalupe was to be a "religious procession," and all the preparations took place in the atmosphere of a holy mass.

Under Mexican law processions of this type are prohibited, but it was only after the most persistent protest from the anti-fascist and popular organizations that the government finally took the step of forbidding the parading of religious images through the Villa of Guadalupe. However, some 50,000 came to the village, marching in small groups to the Cathedral and the square. The organizers of the march claimed that the participants came from all over Mexico and that most of them had come from the Federal District—Mexico City and its immediate environs—the national center of the trade union and progressive movement.

This show of Sinarquista strength on the very outskirts of Mexico City was an extreme provocation against Mexican labor and the government of President Avila Camacho. For this venture, the Sinarquistas and National Action needed the protection of the deeply religious and patriotic symbol of the Virgin of Guadalupe, and sought further cover in a holy ceremony at the Cathedral.

This was a bold bid by the fascists to take over as their own the early traditions of the Mexican revolution, particularly those associated with the Catholic martyrs. One of their main agitator objectives is to discredit the later phase of the Mexican Revolution, that beginning in 1910 with the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz, and to which Mexico owes most of its present gains. The Sinarquista leaders seek to blame some of the present ills of Mexico—the extreme economic hardships of the people, the corruption in public and

business life, the known personal degeneration and economic gangsterism of a number of political and labor leaders—upon the revolution.

Unfortunately, the extreme leftist phraseology which has become the political custom of many leaders associated with the Party of the Mexican Revolution (PRM), has been seized upon by the Sinarquistas to confuse the people with charge that the nation is being "socialized." In reality, much of the "r-revolutionary" verbiage is merely a cover for the operations of the most corrupt political leaders in Mexican life.

In seeking to discredit the complete phase of agrarian and anti-imperialist reform, the Sinarquistas reveal their essential base in all that is reactionary, semi-feudal and obscurantist in Mexican life. But the Guadalupe demonstration showed the extent to which Sinarquism will go to create the false impression that it is essentially a nationalist and Catholic movement. I talked to a number of Catholics who are members of the Mexican Federation of Workers (CTM), the biggest and most anti-fascist of the labor centrals, and saw for myself the confusion created among certain type of workers by the Sinarquista agitation. These workers said they were anti-Sinarquista and anti-fascist, hearty supporters of the United Nations and the Mexican government. But they disliked the act of the Mexican authorities in prohibiting the procession at Guadalupe and were quite enraged at the suggestion made by some labor leaders that the unions should organize a counter-demonstration.

"I will fight the Sinarquistas," said one, "but I will not fight my fellow Catholics."

To make confusion worse confounded, the Sinarquistas play very cleverly upon the deep-rooted anti-imperialist sentiments of the Mexican people. They carry out quite an effective agitation against conscription, which has resulted in some parts of the country in local armed resistance to the draft. On the question of the participation of Mexican armed forces in the war—a central political issue of the country—they develop an extremely sharp anti-United States line, charging that Mexican blood will be spilled for the imperialists.

Thus the fascists in Mexico attempt by their demagogic agitation to exploit and fuse into one the religious sentiments of the Mexican people and the equally deep tradition of anti-imperialism. This can prove to be a very explosive combination.

(Tomorrow: The Trade Union Tactics of the Sinarquistas)

Cost of Living Statistics Hit As Misleading

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Labor circles here were extremely critical yesterday of a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which showed only a 3.5 per cent rise in the cost of living during 1943.

The result of the survey was released Saturday, while a committee of five, appointed by the President, was in the midst of a study of the whole problem of the rise in the cost of living.

Labor observers challenge the figures of the Bureau on the following grounds:

1) It does not take into account deterioration of goods. Thus, they say, while you may pay only five per cent more for a pair of shoes than you did last year, quality is constantly deteriorating. You have to repair those shoes more often and buy a new pair sooner. The result is a far greater increase in the cost than noted by the figures.

2) The BLS index does not include all items that go into the cost of living. Those not included are given less attention by OPA and consequently rise higher. Numerous services, amusements, etc., are mentioned among the items not included.

3) The BLS index does not take into account black market prices, which operate in the case of such staples as meats, fruits and vegetables, and which, therefore, mean a considerable hiking of the family budget.

4) Production of many lower-priced items has been discontinued so that workers are compelled to buy more expensive goods even where they can't afford them. This is not taken into account in the BLS index.

UP 40 PER CENT
Unofficial estimates place the cost of living increase, after all these factors are taken into account, as better than 40 per cent since January of 1941, instead of the 24 per cent shown by the index.

It is noted, however, that the BLS index for rents indicates that there has been no increase since the end of last year. Labor observers are generally inclined to give considerable credence to this figure, though they say there probably are exceptions. The reason for this, they claim, is the fact that rent control has been rigidly enforced. The re-

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Charges AMA With Misrepresentation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP).—Sen. James E. Murray, D., Mont., co-author of legislation for a vastly-expanded social security system, charged tonight that the American Medical Association is trying deliberately to misrepresent the measure's medical care provisions.

The bill stipulates that all persons insured under the social security program would be eligible for medical and hospital care. They would be entitled to a general practitioner's services and to a doctor's advice to laboratory services, examination and treatment by specialists and necessary hospitalization (limited to 30 days a year). Three per cent of a worker's wage would be set aside to cover this care.

The association has set up a committee in Chicago which is sending out a huge amount of propaganda intended to distort and "jail" the bill," Murray said. Murray asserted that the measure's terms permit doctors to choose whether they wish to participate in the federal medical program. With "Sen. Robert F. Wagner, D., N. Y., he pointed out that the Gallup Poll reported 50 per cent of the people favored the bill, 29 per cent opposed and 21 per cent were undecided. A Fortune Magazine poll, he added, showed 84 per cent favorable.

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Councilman at New Year's Party



Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, having distributed presents to scores of Bedford-Stuyvesant youngsters, makes the V for Victory Sign, with the children responding and shouting "Happy New Year." Councilman Cacchione told the Negro boys and girls he hoped that in 1944 there would be enough playgrounds and equipment for everybody and that classes, instead of being overcrowded, as in 1943, would be small enough to allow every child an opportunity to get an education. The Open Door Community Center is run by the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten is pastor.

—Daily Worker Photo

More Anti-Semitic Attacks Revealed

Hoodlum attacks upon the Jewish population continued unabated on the upper west side, the West Side Division of the American Jewish Congress revealed yesterday through its president Murray A. Meyerson. Mr. Meyerson, who is also chairman of a council of executive directors and rabbis of Hebrew schools and synagogues, has just completed a report on 150 recent outbreaks.

"There is reason to believe that

Congressman Emanuel Celler will be the chief speaker at the "Drew Must Go" mass meeting this evening in Park Plaza, Pitkin and Plaza Aves., Brooklyn. Other speakers at this meeting to oust pro-fascist patrolman Drew will include State Senator Louis B. Heller; Councilman Peter V. Cacchione; Rabbi Simon Grossman; Bernard Resnick, of the Brooklyn Interracial Assembly; Milton Goell, of the Brownsville Neighborhood Council; the Rev. Boise Bent, of the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ; Nathan Shaffer, of the Jewish Peoples Committee.

the outbreaks, so similar to those elsewhere in the city, have adult inspiration, if not organization by anti-American groups," the report said.

The report is accompanied by a large number of affidavits by men, women and children swearing to assaults and other indignities received in German and Polish cities. There are also batches of certified false activities against anti-Semitic violence, in the meantime, are increasing throughout the city. The American Jewish Congress, in addition to investigating every case cited to it and gathering evidence in the form of affidavits, has announced plans for a conference involving parent-teacher and other organizations in affected areas.

The Jewish Peoples Committee has called a protest meeting for this Wednesday evening (Jan. 5) at the Bronx - Tremont Hebrew School, 1788 Washington Ave., when Congressman Walter A. Lynch, sponsor of the Lynch Bill, H.R. 2328, to bar anti-Semitic and racist material from the United States mails, will be the principal speaker.

Partisans Deny Fall of Jajce, Tito's Main Base

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UP).—Yugoslav Partisans reported heavy fighting against German occupation forces in the Dalmatian Mountains and Eastern Bosnia today.

The Free Yugoslav radio also broadcast a statement from headquarters of the liberation army of Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovic, denying a report German assertion that Nazi troops had taken the towns of Jajce and Bugojno in Bosnia.

Jajce, about 30 miles south of Banjaluka in eastern Bosnia, has been identified as the headquarters of Tito's forces. The Yugoslav Royal Information Bureau at Cairo recently credited the Nazi report that the town was in German hands.

Today's Partisan communiqué broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio did not refer to operations on the islands, where the patriot guerrillas are being supplied by British naval units operating in the Adriatic.

Tito's headquarters, said Partisan units were fighting "successfully" in Hercegovina, the Sanjai and Montenegro, and had inflicted heavy losses on German and Chetnik troops in the Kopaonik mountain region of Serbia.

Repeating charges against the Chetniks of Gen. Draja Mihailovich, War Minister in the exile government of King Peter, the Partisans asserted Chetniks were plundering and terrorizing the population of Serbia and the Sanjak.

The two Communist City Councilmen, Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., who take up their official duties in the City Council of New York this week will be among the distinguished speakers at the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Daily Worker, and Lenin Memorial meeting, Monday, Jan. 10, at Madison Square Garden.

Special interest is centered around the two councilmen in the 20th Anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker. The Cacchione Brigade in Kings County and the Davis Brigade in Manhattan, named for the councilmen are in friendly competition to boost the circulation of the two newspapers—the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The outcome of the competition is to be announced at the Garden meeting and the new subscriptions to the papers which they are working to secure will be presented as a birthday gift to the papers.

Immediately after election workers in both boroughs banded together to boost the circulations of the papers which would carry the news of their candidates' work in City Council.

150 Towns Taken; Nazis in Retreat

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UP).—Soviet troops swept to within 12 miles of the old Soviet border, capturing the town of Poyaski in a 12-mile advance through a German army falling back in disorganized retreat. The town of Radovel, also fell to the onrushing Red Army.

Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army, sweeping west and southwest of Kiev on a 200-mile mushroom-shaped front, captured more than 150 towns and settlements in today's fighting to run the total liberated in its 10-day offensive to almost 2,000.

Vatutin was pushing westward on a 50-mile north-south front.

Vatutin's central forces menaced the rail and highway junction of Novograd-Volynski, a town of 18,000 serving as the last major German bastion on the old Soviet border.

The Soviets moved within 10 miles of that town, taking Broniki, 10 miles east of Chernihiv, 10 miles southeast.

Berdichev, southern anchor of the crumbling German line, also was being slowly ringed. Vatutin's southern wing, which has been meeting the stiffest German opposition, captured the town of Oryxa five miles north of Berdichev.

On the extreme southern front where Vatutin's men were driving toward vital communications lines feeding thousands of Germans threatened with entrapment inside the Dnieper River Bend, the town of Ovsyanki was taken.

It is 25 miles northeast of Vinnytsa, junction for one of the two remaining rail lines running from the bend.

On the front south of Kiev the Soviets captured the town of Lobachev, 25 miles southwest of the German supply base of Belaya Tserkov.

The Soviet operational war bulletin reported that on the northern Nevel front facing the Baltic Soviet republics the Red Army captured more than 40 inhabited points, making a total of 128 won there in a three-day offensive.

Vatutin's northern wing driving toward Poland was advancing across the southeastern edge of the Pripiet Marshes.

3,146 Nazi Planes Fell in North Africa
ALGIERS, Jan. 2 (UP).—The North African strategic air force during 1943 shot down 3,146 enemy planes, and destroyed an estimated 2,426 grounded enemy aircraft by bombing and strafing for a total of 5,572, it was announced today.

(Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the U. S. Eighth Air Force in England, announced yesterday that his planes accounted for 4,100 Nazi fighters for a 1943 grand total in the two theaters of close to 10,000 enemy planes.)

Yanks Land at New Guinea Base
BULLETIN
ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Monday, Jan. 3 (UP).—American invasion forces landed at Saidor, on the Huon peninsula coast nearly 110 miles above Finschhafen Sunday, a communiqué announced today.

Saidor, a Japanese barge staging depot, is only 55 miles below Madang, and the invasion thrust places American forces 43 miles from the auxiliary enemy base at Bogadjim.

The invasion was carried out by Sixth Army units which landed at three beaches at Saidor without loss, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

"The Saidor airfield and harbor are firmly in our grasp," the communiqué said.

Sunday's landings followed a 23-ton bombing raid on the Madang-Alexishafen area Friday, in which enemy airfields were heavily blasted. No enemy interception met the Allied planes in that raid and Japanese fighters have been scarce over New Guinea for several months.

With Saidor in Allied possession, the Japanese bases on the coast of New Guinea face blows directly from the south along the coast, as well as from inland Ramu Valley where Australian forces are 35 miles below Madang.

Report U. S. to Ban Tools for Bolivia

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The United States is convinced that Bolivia's new regime is basically anti-American, and pro-Nazi, says a copyrighted story to the New York Herald Tribune yesterday, and orders have already been issued in Washington depriving Bolivian tin companies of American mining machinery.

The export suspension of tools needed for mining will have a crippling effect on Bolivia's main industry, says the Tribune reporter Joseph Newman, writing from La Paz.

He declares that this news, already known in Bolivia, but yet to

Germany and War Reparations

By William Z. Foster

The German people, upon the conclusion of the war, must be required to repair, as far as possible, the property devastation done by the vandals Hitler and his henchmen in the occupied territories. It is not a question of revenge, but of international justice and the prevention of future wars. This restitution by the German nation is no less necessary than to punish those individuals who are guilty of war crimes. These things must be done and the people of Germany, especially the ruling classes, made to understand that they must make amends for the Nazis' barbarous war outrages. If not, our softness will constitute an invitation for the German imperialist adventurers to repeat, if they are able, the whole monstrous war crime as soon as they can again gather their forces for a new try at world domination.

But what form shall the war reparations take? Already this has become a moot question. Obviously, if we are to learn anything from the Versailles peace treaty at the end of World War I, there can be no huge monetary indemnities. It is far more likely that the reparations will take such forms as the shipment of commodities from Germany to the devastated countries, the transference of machinery from German industries to replace that of factories ruthlessly destroyed in occupied areas, and the recruitment of large bodies of German workers to rebuild cities ruined by the Hitler armies.

The devastated lands should and undoubtedly will demand reparations from a defeated Germany. The U.S.S.R., which has many times more extensive war-ravaged areas than all the other European countries combined, has a Special State Commission on war crimes and damages of which the Chairman is N. Shvernik, head of the Soviet trade unions. This Commission is now studying the question. So far as is known, however, the Soviet Government has not yet submitted any reparations proposals to the United Nations, but a number of Soviet writers and leaders have spoken out upon the matter. Among these is the famous economist E. Varga, who believes that large numbers of German workers should eventually be set to rebuilding the Soviet cities malevolently destroyed by the German army.

Varga's proposal has evoked sharp opposition in the United States among Social-Democratic and conservative trade union circles. The New Leader, organ of the Social-Democratic Federation, is very much excited over the matter, and William Green, who is always very happy to take a below-the-belt crack at the Russians, informed the world in a press interview on Dec. 3, that "The American Federation of Labor serves notice here and now that it will oppose with all its power any attempt to enslave the workers of Germany or any other country when victory comes."

THEY PROPOSE NOTHING

But what do Mr. Green and the Social-Democrats propose in the way of restoring the devastated areas of the occupied countries, including the U.S.S.R.? So far, nothing. The Soviet Union's problem of reconstruction is particularly one that disturbs them very little. If at all, judging from their habitual attitude towards the U.S.S.R., N. Shvernik, head of the Soviet country were left to undertake alone the gigantic task of rehabilitating its vast war-ravaged areas.

Naturally enough, however, the Russians have an altogether different outlook in this matter than has the comfortable Mr. Green. Unlike the United States, whose cities and industries have so far totally escaped bombing, the U.S.S.R. has had its territories scourged upon an unprecedented scale. Its devastated areas are as big as Germany and normally contain as many people as the entire population of Germany. The ravages caused by Hitler or Alaric or Tamerlane and other conquerors were trivial in comparison with the widespread destruction in Russia caused by the Hitler forces. The Russians have lost 15 to 20 millions in soldier and civilian dead; they have had scores of their cities and thousands of their towns and villages laid waste, their richest industrial sectors have been pillaged and burned, vast armies of their people driven off to slavery in Germany. To suppose, therefore, as Mr. Green seems to think, that the Soviet people, after suffering this terrific devastation at the hands of the invader and also after bearing the main burden of common struggle against him will then turn to and repair single-handed all the damage that has been done them, is asking a bit too much.

FRACTION OF DAMAGE

That the Russians, like other devastated peoples, will demand reparations from Germany would at any rate, it is certainly to be hoped that they will, and also that our Government will heartily support them in their demands. Of course, it will not be pleasant for the German people to fulfill these justified demands. But it was vastly more terrible for the Soviet people to suffer Hitler's barbarities. It is safe to say that no matter what reparations claims the Germans finally fulfill, these will amount to but a small fraction of the damage done by Hitler's armies in the U.S.S.R. "Perhaps," says Ilya Ehrenburg, "they will restore the cities. But they will not resurrect the dead."

Whether the probable Soviet and other countries' reparations will take the form of money, goods, machinery or labor-power, or all of these combined, remains to be seen. Of course, the payment of such reparations will be a burden upon the German people. But it is an insult to our Soviet ally to assert, as Mr. Green does, that it seeks the enslavement of the German people. We can be completely certain that if battalions of workers are secured by the U.S.S.R. from Germany to rebuild Soviet cities, they will be recruited voluntarily, paid union wages, and generally accorded full German citizenship rights. In the shaping of post-war Germany, beyond question the influence of the U.S.S.R. will be exerted to the building of a democratic regime. It is absurd to suppose that the U.S.S.R. would try to subjugate the people. It is safe to assume, furthermore, that any genuinely democratic Government in Germany will freely accept such reparations demands as the U.S.S.R. may submit to it.

If we are to live up to the hopes of the Tehran Conference to eliminate war through "many generations," we must take all necessary steps to hinder future wars. Not the least of these is to punish ruthlessly the individual war criminals, and also to make the nation responsible for the war, repair the damage they have done. If these things are carried out, in connection with the rest of the program of the United Nations, future world would be imperialist world conquerors will think twice before plunging humanity in a new blood bath.

Byelorussia Partisans Killed 234,000 Nazis

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (ICN).—The Partisans of Byelorussia wiped out more than 234,000 German soldiers and officers—including 16 generals—from the beginning of the war up to the beginning of November, 1943, according to an article in the Moscow Bolshevik.

In addition they derailed 3,621 enemy trains and destroyed 2,571 railway and highway bridges, 519 tanks and armored cars, 234 planes, 301 big guns, some 9,000 trucks and 449 military stores.

There are now some new additions to the record:

In November, the "Belarus" partisan detachment in the Minsk region blew up 37 trains, destroyed four bridges and routed an enemy garrison. In the month's operations the people's avengers have accounted for more than 500 soldiers and officers.

Between Nov. 1st and 25th a formation of Pink partisans blew up 14 German trains carrying equipment, arms and munitions.

Patriots render considerable assistance to the advancing Red Army troops. For instance, during the battle to liberate Gomel, partisans blew up 200 trains and several hundred trucks, destroyed field communications on a number of im-

portant sectors, blew up crossings and, in battle, captured several inhabited points, holding them until the arrival of Soviet units.

In one district of the Gomel region, partisans liberated more than 4,000 Soviet citizens whom the Germans were deporting to Germany. In one district of the Mogilev region, 10,000 were freed, as were several thousand others in the Vitebsk region.

War on U-Boats Good in Dec.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP).—The Allied war against U-boats in the North Atlantic continued successful in December despite rigorous weather which hampered air operations. Naval sources disclosed tonight.

The number of enemy submarines destroyed cannot yet be revealed but it was said to compare favorably with figures for November which also have not been released.

For the six months ended Oct. 31 at least 150 submarines had been sent to the bottom. Thus German losses for the year may possibly top 200 or average about 17 monthly. This is at a rate faster than the Nazis can build them.

Toledano Reveals Fascists Tried Coup in Colombia

Working Class Saved Nation

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2 (ALN).—Three months ago pro-fascist organizations in Colombia attempted a coup d'etat along the lines of Argentina. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), reported last week on his return from that country. The plot did not succeed primarily because of the powerful labor and democratic support behind the government, he said, warning, however, that the menace is still great.

Reporting on the national labor congress of the Confederation of Colombian Workers (CTC), which he attended, Toledano declared: "I think that Colombian reactionaries were given a tremendous setback as a result of the achievements of the congress. The Colombian working class is obviously aware of its responsibilities." The congress, he said, praised the democratic achievements of the present government and received a message from acting President Echeandia promising concrete actions to strengthen domestic democracy and to implement Colombia's war participation.

Retrieving his earlier warning to Colombia labor of the Argentine-based threat to Latin American democracy, Toledano said: "The Ramirez regime is an example to reaction of how to organize similar systems in the rest of Latin America. The broadest national unity is needed to meet this neo-fascist menace. Such unity must include workers, farmers and progressive capitalists to guarantee Latin American independence and victory against fascism and imperialism."

Toledano disclosed that the CTC unanimously approved CTAL participation in the world labor conference called by the British Trades Union Congress for next June in London, and had authorized him to act for them along with the Colombian delegate. Among the delegates attending the congress were representatives of the large peasant and Indian population.

Included also were seven Venezuelan fraternal delegates, marking the first time labor in that country was legally permitted to have ties with foreign labor.

Report Ban on Tools to Bolivia

(Continued from Page 1)

Newman says that the conspirators who overthrew the 20th century Penaranda government on Dec. 20th had underestimated the American stockpile of tin, which is said to be at \$2,000 tons.

Since the USA takes 20,000 tons a year from Bolivia and the Belgian Congo, it could conceivably do without Bolivian tin for at least three years.

Predictions of further changes in the Bolivia junta involved the impending dismissal of such figures as the editor of the pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic La Calle, Augusto Céspedes who is secretary general of the new government.

Others of this strip include, Gustavo Chacon, minister of economy; Carlos Montenegro, minister of agriculture; and Major Antonio Ponce, minister of public works and communications.

These men would be replaced, according to Newman, and then the regime expects recognition from the United States and other Latin American countries.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 2 (UP).—The Uruguayan press today sharply criticized the latest action by the Argentine government in dissolving the nation's political parties and a declaration making the teaching of the Catholic religion compulsory in all public schools.

The newspaper LA MANANA said that Argentine's political parties constitute organisms indispensable in the working of democracy and charged that suppression of these parties was equivalent to suppressing the democratic system.

Start Attacks On Madang

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 2 (UP).—General Douglas MacArthur appeared today by turning the weight of his New Guinea air force against Madang as part of his far-flung assault against Japan's defensive perimeter in the southwest Pacific.

Madang escaped aerial punishment for weeks as MacArthur's airman funneled their bombs down on Cape Gloucester, but with that prize now safely in Allied hands the weight of destruction has been pointed at Japan's northern New Guinea stronghold to the west.

Last Friday's blow against Madang, in which 233 tons of explosives blasted Japanese defenses there, might well be a prelude to the same type of aerial punishment that neutralized Japanese defenses of Cape Gloucester.

A Mascot Goes to War



A bright-eyed pooch is part of this New Zealand soldier's pack as he stands on the deck of a transport headed for a front somewhere in the South Pacific. The soldier had just climbed 30 feet up to the side of the vessel with his equipment and mascot.

Chiang Calls for Counter-Offensive

CHUNGKING, Jan. 2 (UP).—China should assume responsibility for crushing the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland and to this end should launch an all-out counter-offensive in 1944, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said in a New Year's day speech to his people.

Despite the difficulties, Chiang said, "China should assume responsibility for crushing Japan on the Asiatic mainland" and he declared that "the major task for us in 1944 should be to launch a large counter-offensive against Japan."

"Henceforth the burden on our army and our people will become increasingly heavy as the important task of encircling the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland falls primarily upon our shoulders," he added.

Speaking frankly of his discussions with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek said the Cairo conference not only covered plans for prosecution of the war but also included the question of what to do with Japan after the war.

CHIANG TOLD F. D. R.

"When President Roosevelt asked my views I frankly replied, 'It is my opinion that all Japanese militarists must be wiped out and that the Japanese political system must be purged of every vestige of its aggressive elements.'"

"As to what form of government Japan should adopt, that is a question that can better be left for an awakened and repentant Japanese people to decide for themselves."

"I also said that if the Japanese people should rise in revolution to punish their war mongers and overthrow their militarist government, we should respect their spontaneous will and allow them to choose their own form of government."

Chiang paid high tribute to the "traditional love for democracy and freedom of the American people, who treat all peoples of the world as their equals" and credit America with turning the tide of war against the Axis.

He praised President Roosevelt for his unflinching faith and his firm determination to emancipate all the world's oppressed peoples and his sincere desire to help China become a truly free and independent nation.

Get in the Scrap Buy your D.W. from the same stand every day!

Finnish Fascists Tortured Leningrad; Now Seek to Escape Responsibility

By Vsevolod Vishnevsky

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News) MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (ICN).—I remember the first German salvo at Nevsky Prospect in September of 1941. The Leningrad sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians. Trolley cars and automobiles were rolling down the avenue when a sharp hissing sound was heard above the ordinary din of the street, followed by a heavy roar as a shell burst near the Pioneer Palace.

Dead and crippled were lying on the pavement. A crippled woman helplessly scrutinized the bloodstains on her light-colored dress. In a minute or two the roar was repeated.

Thus the Germans began, a new stage in the struggle for Leningrad. Falling to take the city by storm, they decided to break the spirit of the defenders with shells, in an effort to break into Leningrad at any cost.

For 27 successive months the Germans brutally shelled the city day and night with sadistic ruthlessness. In vain, the Finnish fascist rulers are now crying that they are not a

British Raid Hits Behind Nazi Lines

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 2 (UP).—Adding the thunder of heavy artillery to the roar of the worst Italian storms in 20 years, Canadian guns opened up today on the Adriatic stronghold of Pescara and British troops were disclosed to have carried out a second successful raid behind the enemy lines across the Garigliano River in western Italy.

Heroic Allied infantrymen, battling the fiercest possible manifestations of nature as well as strong German resistance, were reported inching forward all across the front in a struggle that has sapped three Nazi divisions of their effective strength.

The Canadians captured San Tomaso, nine miles south of Pescara and a short distance inland, and in their coastal advance on Pescara seized an 180-foot hill to drive within about seven and one-half miles of the city.

Then, during a lull in the 70-mile-an-hour wind and rainstorm, the Eighth Army opened up with a barrage all along the Adriatic front.

On the Fifth Army front, the rain turned to blinding snow, in the valleys as well as on the mountains, as American troops steadily tightened their stranglehold on the Nazi bottleneck passage along the Rome road below Cassino, consolidating three newly-won peaks.

Cost of Living Statistics Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

such enforcement are evident.

They warn, however, that there is heavy pressure against continued rent control, spearheaded by the Smith Congressional Committee investigating Government Agencies. Maintenance of the system will have to be fought for.

A second factor noted is that food price rises have not been as sharp as in the two preceding years. They agree with Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, who released the survey, that this is due in no small measure to the introduction of food subsidies, now under attack by Congress reactionaries.

The BLS index says that food prices rose 4.7 per cent during the year; clothing, 5.8 per cent; rent, nothing; fuel, electricity and ice, 1.7 per cent; house furnishings, 2.3 per cent; miscellaneous goods and services, 4.4 per cent.

Tehran Doubles Need for Unity of Anti-Franco Forces

(Daily Worker Special Correspondent)

MEXICO CITY.—The recent Tehran Conference and its decisions have enormously strengthened the confidence of the anti-Franco Spaniards that final victory over Hitler is coming nearer. At the same time, their fighting will be strengthened, for it appears perfectly clear that the duty of the anti-Franquists in the great present battles and in the coming events, is to contribute to victory by overthrowing one of the points which still serve Hitler to a large extent: Franco's regime.

For the Spanish people it is perfectly clear that the destiny of Franco and of his regime are closely connected with that of Hitlerism. Therefore, as a result of the decisions of the Tehran Conference, the crisis of the Franco regime becomes more acute.

On the one hand, the people and all the national and democratic forces see in these decisions the guarantee that the United Nations are fighting in order that no traces of fascism shall be left upon the face of the earth, and in order to respect the right of all the peoples to decide democratically about their destinies. That is, they see in the Tehran Conference a definite condemnation of Franco's regime.

On the other hand, Franco and the Falangists that their hopes for a negotiated peace are vanishing—a negotiated peace against the peoples and the USSR which would safeguard the interests and the lives of the fascist regimes and would enable them to continue the enslavement of the Spanish people. Finally, the conservative forces that supported, and to some extent still

support, the regime, are hastening to look for certain changes that may save them from this Nazi downfall that after the Tehran Conference looks nearer than ever.

UNITY DOUBLY URGENT

Considering this situation, the newspaper Espana Popular, in its latest editorials, urges the best organization of the struggle and the unity of the anti-Franco forces. And it urges this twice as urgently, considering the part that the Spanish people are due to play in the battles that will take place in the South and West of Europe very soon. Actually, it is impossible to think—unless one stands very far away from the reality in Spain—that the people on the one hand and the Falangists on the other are going to remain with folded arms. Franco's belligerent attitude is very clear, and the efforts of the Spanish people (which must be multiplied by the thousand) are aimed at making it fail.

No anti-Franco Spaniard is taken by surprise or deceived by the latest cynical maneuvers of the Falangists and of Franco. The facts are clearer than any words. The same week in which a great number of Falangists, espionage agents at Hitler's service, are discovered in various points of the American Continent, and when the British Government justly rejects the explanations given by Franco with regard to Falange's assault upon the British Consulate in Zaragoza, new efforts are being made in order to pretend that Franco's regime is so solid that it

"annihilates" the prisoners and prepares to grant "liberties" to the country. Only those who wish to let themselves be deceived, will accept these maneuvers with which Franco does not seek anything else but to save his regime by feigning "changes of internal policy" in order to find an accommodation to the present internal and external situation.

Irish Here Discuss Eire's War Role

A representative gathering of delegates from the various Irish organizations and prominent people in Irish circles met last Thursday, to discuss Ireland's position in war and peace. Gerald O'Reilly of the Transport Workers Union announced yesterday.

The recent TWU Convention unanimously passed calling for the complete independence of Ireland, with Michael J. Quill, giving the resolution his full support. Following up this pledge, prominent Irish leaders came together not to form any new organization, but to enable representatives of the various organizations to discuss the best methods of bringing Ireland's case before the world.

Quill, newly elected City Councilman from the Bronx and president of the Transport Workers Union stressed the importance of Ireland being represented at the peace conference. He also emphasized the part labor is going to

play both in this country and throughout the world, and expressed the belief that organized labor could be a major factor in bringing forward Ireland's case.

The conference unanimously elected Father Sean Reid, pastor of the Carmelite Church on East 28th St. as chairman, and Paul O'Dwyer, prominent Irish attorney, as secretary.

The conference proposed an Irish mass meeting and delegations to President Roosevelt, representatives of other governments and labor leaders.

Daily Worker

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War Needs Can Be Met by State Surplus

Treasury Excess Is \$100,000,000

The State Legislature, which convenes on Wednesday for its annual session, will be confronted with the peculiar problem of a \$100,000,000 surplus in the state treasury, while municipal governments are strapped for funds to meet increased war-time needs.

The reason for this top-sided situation is that state funds come largely from sources that yield greater amounts as a result of greater wartime incomes. Municipalities, on the other hand, are confined largely to real estate taxes and a small percentage of taxes shared with the state, such as income and gasoline taxes. New York City has certain emergency taxes for which it had to get permission from the Legislature, but still lacks sufficient funds to maintain adequate services.

The unprecedented state surplus was accumulated largely in the last two years of the Lehman administration. By the end of the last fiscal year started during Governor Lehman's regime, the surplus would have amounted to \$80,000,000.

The revelation of this huge state surplus lends emphasis to the demand of Mayor LaGuardia, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and other members of the Council minority, as well as of a number of civic leaders and organizations, that greater portion of state - shared taxes be returned to the municipalities. The demand is expected to be renewed during the coming legislative session.

WORKERS TO ASK INCREASE

Sources of the increase in the surplus are the increase in corporate taxes, in gasoline and motor vehicle taxes and in the pari-mutuel tax. While the Legislature granted some increase in state workers' salaries after terrific pressure last year, this expenditure was more than offset by the drop in the number of employees. The Legislature did not increase expenditures in a number of fields where the war effort required such increases, as in education.

State workers are planning to insist upon increases beyond the 10 and 5 per cent granted last year. They point to the fact that thousands are leaving state service for jobs elsewhere because of the low pay, and remaining workers must perform their jobs. The increase in living costs has made a serious dent by living standards of these workers.

Operating under the Friedman formula, which determines amounts granted for education to localities on the basis of school attendance, the education budget has been cut \$7,000,000. Teachers, parents and other civic groups fought unsuccessfully for the suspension of the formula and the pegging of education grants last year. They argued that the growth of juvenile delinquency and the problems created by the war required that the school system be equipped to take care of children after school, as well as during school hours. Also, they insisted that overcrowded classes increase the difficulty, and should be eliminated.

While the Legislature voted \$2,500,000 for child care last year, only slightly more than \$100,000 has actually been used. The reason is the generally manner in which the state War Commission has doled out these funds. It has refused their use for the equipping of nurseries, and has insisted that municipalities and parents meet one-third the cost each.

SUFFICIENT NURSERY FUNDS

The problem this year will be to make sufficient funds actually available to equip and run nurseries without the stringent restrictions of the past year.

Another phase of state activity which has been badly starved for funds is the state institutions. Higher food costs and the difficulty of getting adequate labor at wage levels existing in these institutions have aggravated an already-bad situation. The current surplus gives the state an opportunity to improve the situation with regard to its treatment of its wards.

Another aspect of state life that was not tackled by the Legislature last year is the establishment of a system of incentives to farmers for increasing production. This would aid in solving a number of problems faced by New York agricultural producers in jacking up their production.

Finally, the surplus permits the state to give adequate consideration to returning veterans. During the last war, the state gave a bonus to its veterans beyond that granted by the federal government. There is no reason why this should not be done now, besides providing for measures to aid their integration into civilian life.

Prisoners of Britain Get Gift

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 2 (ION).—The non-British personnel of the Central Railway of Argentina handed to the Vice-President of the British Red Cross a check for 40,000 pesos with which to buy food and clothes for English prisoners.

Takes More Than a Ducking to Stop a Jeep



Jack-of-all-trades in America's global war, the jeep is in its element in the jungle or when bucking through the surf. Here one takes a briny plunge as it climbs onto a landing strip during the successful invasion at Araro, New Britain, which extended the Allied grip in the Pacific.

Since the Harlem Outbreak-- Demand for Public Market Rises

By Eugene Gordon

(Second in a series of articles. Interviews with leaders of the Harlem community as to what, in their opinions, has been done since the outbreak of Aug. 1, last year, to prevent a recurrence. Eleven suggestions made by the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, Hunter College, Sept. 25, 1943, were the basis of the interviews.)

Most of the community leaders agreed that as far as the city is concerned "Equal employment opportunities for all men and women, regardless of race, creed or color, are being realized to a great degree. Miss Gaudin, upper Harlem section, Communist Party, called attention, however, to discrepancies between wages paid Negro and white assistant superintendents in city hospitals, she said, get \$4,000 less than white employees doing the same work and that "something must be done to equalize wages."

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Soldiers' Bonus Awaits Congressional Action

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—When Congress gets back from its recess, it is going to have to take some steps in behalf of our soldiers and sailors.

Right now there is a committee squabble between the House World War (I) Veterans Committee and the Invalid Pensions Committee as to which will have jurisdiction over veterans allowances for veterans of this war.

Meanwhile the important question of just what type of veterans allowances and how much has still not been settled in the House.

The Military Affairs Committee is expected to consider the bill passed by the Senate providing \$200 to \$500 in soldier discharge payments.

But there is a strong move under way in the committee to substitute a bill which will give soldiers a bonus, similar to the plan initiated after World War I.

Many informed observers here believe that a system whereby a discharged veteran will receive a substantial sum, say \$100 a month for a period of 18 months, is preferable to one flat bonus payment.

The Senate bill grants compensation according to length of service and overseas duty, but this measure works hardship on soldiers who have been stationed in camps in this country through no choice of their own.

However, speed is an important consideration and those Congressmen who want to "take more time" to work out a compensation law had better wake up.

Right now the Veterans Administration is already 80,000 cases behind on claims of men discharged

supported by tens of thousands and would help greatly to depress prices. Councilman-elect Ben Davis, speaking at a cost-of-living mass meeting in Abyssinian Baptist Church a few weeks ago, said the absence of a public market in Harlem lay back of some of the looting on Aug. 1.

Mr. Woolley, on the same platform, incidentally, acknowledged that the people there had been demanding an enclosed public market for years. He had been Commissioner of Markets, so he knew from experience the immediacy of the people's demands. He couldn't tell them when he was Commissioner, he said, that they would some day get that market. All his references to it at the meeting hinted strongly that it was on the way. But the people expected more than hints.

The Daily Worker reporter, aware of this fact, pressed the OPA director a note, reading:

Mr. Woolley: "Are there, or are there not, plans under way for a public market in Harlem?"

Mr. Woolley, considering for a moment, wrote on the reverse side of the slip of paper:

"There are plans for a market. The site cannot be selected until the War Production Board would release materials. There has been \$50,000 appropriated for planning."

Coming from the regional director of OPA, that seems like more than an empty promise. Mr. Collier, of citywide, Mr. Ford, of the Peoples Committee, and other persons interviewed about the market, said it would probably be located on Eighth Ave. near 130th St.

All these community leaders agreed—and Mr. Woolley in his speech seemed to be of the same opinion—that "full protection of consumer interests in Harlem" is a long way off. Mr. Strong said that although the opening of an OPA branch in Harlem was a direct result of the outbreak, "little or nothing has been done to reduce prices."

He added that considering the "precarious position of OPA" nationally, "the city administration ought certainly to take action to implement the OPA machinery in Harlem."

And that, Mr. Woolley said in his speech, is what will be done.

Edward Strong of the Negro Labor Victory Committee a few days earlier had said he felt it unfortunate that the War Side Riveride Council had been dissolved. The Harlem-Washington Heights Council (which sponsored the cost-of-living meeting already referred to) being private, "cannot do the work which the Office of Civilian Defense used to do."

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

Form 1st Negro Parachute Co.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The War Department has ordered that the first Negro parachute company be organized, it was officially announced here last week. Cadres for the unit, the 555th Central Postal Directory Co., will be obtained from the 92nd Infantry Division, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and personnel to fill the company will come from the Third Army at large. The parachute unit will be trained at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Mr. Strong termed the railroad's action "a clear case of racial discrimination," adding: "It is unfortunate that an agency of government with the reactionary and discriminatory policies of railroads who, today, by their rejection of the recent FEPC mandate to hire Negroes, are placing racial prejudices above the interests of the war effort."

Those Interviewed

The following leaders in the Harlem community were interviewed for this series: Clifford L. Alexander, Urban Housing Management Association; Chas. A. Collier, Citywide Citizens Committee on Harlem; Charles A. Collins, Negro Labor Victory Committee; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Joseph Ford, Peoples Committee; Rose Gaudin, Upper Harlem Section, Communist Party; Dr. Jacob Goldmann, Harlem Hospital; Edward Lewis, New York Urban League; Thurgood Marshall, legal staff, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Donnell Phillips, Consolidated Tenants League; Cecelia Saunders; Edward Strong, National Negro Congress.

The position of many public figures and civic organizations has been that there must be more guarantees that these corporations will consider public welfare. Last year, the corporations forced through some amendments to the law favorable to them.

The Citizens Union also urged authorization of an additional \$150,000 in loans for public housing so that the public housing program can proceed without delay as soon as the war is over. The constitution provides for a \$300,000,000 limit on loans for public housing. So far, the legislature has allowed \$150,000,000 and this has already been allocated.

Efforts to get the additional \$150,000,000 authorization through the legislature last year failed.

Guard at Pew Yard Held for Slaying Negro

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 2.—The captain of the guards at the Pew Sun Shipyard, James Brown, has been arrested and charged with the murder of Frank Giddings.

Giddings was the 18 year old Negro worker who was fatally wounded by Brown in the shooting last June 18 of seven Negro workers by the company guards, also Negroes, members of the company union.

The shooting climaxed the campaign waged for years by the Pew family against the CIO, and preceded by a few days the election in which the CIO defeated the company union.

Brown, at first held without bail, was later released on \$5,000 bail, furnished by John G. Pew, president of the yard.

Although admitting that he had shot Giddings, Brown has previously been whitewashed by the Coroner's inquest, and by a Naval Board of Inquiry. Brown, and other guards, maintained that they were in danger from a group of unarmed workers in a Number 4 yard who were protesting a grievance at the time the guards started firing into them.

Two young CIO Negro workers were released from jail Dec. 15, after serving two months on charges of rioting, and were greeted as martyrs at a mass meeting in Philadelphia at which Rev. A. Clayton Powell spoke. Another of Mr. Pew's Negro CIO workers is still in jail, serving a three months sentence on the same "rioting" charge.

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New Fight Looming On Stuyvesant Town

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The State Legislature, scheduled to get under way Wednesday, faces a major fight to revise the Redevelopment Corporation law, the terms of which govern the Stuyvesant Town housing project of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on New York's east side.

Last week the Citizens Union, in its legislative program, demanded revision of the Redevelopment law in order to "provide safeguards of public interests."

The Citizens Union did not specify the type of safeguards it meant. But there are three such safeguards that have been widely demanded by housing, labor, Negro and civic groups of all kinds. They include:

END DISCRIMINATION

1) No discrimination because of race, color, religion or politics in the choice of tenants. The management of Metropolitan Life has publicly announced that Negro tenants would be barred from Stuyvesant Town.

2) Adequate provision for resettlement of tenants living in the slum area to be cleared. The present law provides for no assistance to those tenants whatever. They are simply left high and dry when their homes are taken over by the corporation doing the building.

3) The right of the city to build schools, playgrounds, and whatever other public facilities may be necessary. Under present arrangements, the Stuyvesant Town project does not permit this in the wide area which the project takes in. This will result in overcrowding of the facilities in the neighborhood since the project will accommodate over three times the number of people now living on the site.

BIG TAX CONCESSIONS

The Redevelopment Law is the one that permits private corporations to build private slum clearance projects with financial and other assistance from municipalities. Thus, the Metropolitan Life will receive substantial tax concessions from the city, as well as some of the ground to be used in building the project.

The position of many public figures and civic organizations has been that there must be more guarantees that these corporations will consider public welfare. Last year, the corporations forced through some amendments to the law favorable to them.

The Citizens Union also urged authorization of an additional \$150,000 in loans for public housing so that the public housing program can proceed without delay as soon as the war is over. The constitution provides for a \$300,000,000 limit on loans for public housing. So far, the legislature has allowed \$150,000,000 and this has already been allocated.

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Chicago Leaders Make Plea for Mrs. Browder

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The voice of the Midwest, ever the champion of Democratic America in the fight against injustice and devious practices in the nation, grew louder today in protest against the deportation order of Mrs. Raissa Browder.

Shocked at the inhuman and anti-unity position of the board of immigration appeals in ordering Mrs. Browder deported and separated from her husband and three children, scores of leaders in Chicago's labor, professional, religious and civic circles rallied to her support.

Scores of wires, letters and petitions were being sent from the Chicago area to President Roosevelt, urging the revocation of the deportation order.

A wire sent Dec. 27 by the crew of the S. S. Ironwood on the Great Lakes said:

"We, the crew of the S. S. Ironwood and members of the National Maritime Union, CIO, appeal to you, our Commander-in-Chief, in the name of justice and fair play, to reverse the decision, re: the deportation of Mrs. Earl Browder. It is only right in the forthcoming new year that we reaffirm our belief in the democratic tradition of our great nation, and that we stand in the forefront to safeguard and defend the sacred ties of the home and family."

Ernest De Maio, general vice president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, appealed:

"The case of Irene Raissa Browder has no doubt already come to your attention. It is most unfortunate that overburdened as you must be with domestic and foreign problems arising from the war, that such a matter should require your attention.

"In the spirit of Tehran, and in keeping with our tradition of hospitality and decency, I trust that you will find the time to intervene in this matter and reverse the shameful ruling of the Board of Immigration Appeals."

An eminent Chicago surgeon, Dr. H. M. Richter, sent his request to the President for the pardon of Mrs. Browder which said in part:

"She is the mother of three American children, and I feel her place is with her family. Furthermore, the whole-hearted support of the

UOP Asks Poll In Bankers Trust

After the National Labor Relations Board fixed Jan. 19 for the first major poll of banking employees, the CIO United Office and Professional Workers filed another petition for a second election of the same kind.

The Jan. 19 election will be among Corn Exchange Bank's 1,500 employees. The new petition asks for a similar poll of the 130 messengers and guards employed by Bankers Trust, considered by Wall St. as a "bankers' bank."

The union has embarked on a wide organizational campaign in the banking industry on the basis that because of their wide influence in national life, these institutions tend to govern the wage rates in white collar fields generally.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ansell of the Jewish People's Institute; Miss Harriet Piper, educational director of the International Workers Order; Milton Krensky, president of the men's division of the American Jewish Congress; Morris Yanoff, Chicago regional director of the United Office and Professional Workers of America; Sam Mariani, president of Local 453, United Automobile Workers;

Robert Kirkwood, field organizer of the United Electrical workers, and his wife; J. R. Robertson, vice president, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union, CIO; Louis Torre, business agent of Local 1114, U. E., and his wife;

Joseph Persily, president of Local 1114, U. E., and his wife; Sam Kushner, chairman of the political action committee of Local 1114, U. E., and his wife;

William Bernbaum, vice president of Local 14, Cigar-makers' Union, AFL; Abe Arnshtam, member of the executive board, Local 41, Cigar-makers' Union, AFL; and Miss Theresa Enrich, attorney and secretary of the Chicago chapter, Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Dr. Charlotte Babcock, member of the University of Chicago staff and the Cook county hospital; Dr. Heinrich Necheles, head of gastrointestinal physiology at Nelson Morris Research Institute, Michael Reese hospital; The Rev. Felino of South Chicago; Mrs. David Graubart, wife of Rabbi Graubart; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey O'Connor; Attorney E. Anne Masur, secretary of the Chicago chapter, National Lawyers Guild; Evelyn Kalla, staff worker of the Jewish People's Institute.

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A Catholic's View On Negro Unionists

By George Morris

Full support of the Communist position on the Negro question in the trade unions is contained in an article in *Commonweal*, leading magazine of Catholic intellectuals.

John C. Cort, one of the editors of the *Journal* and its authority on trade union problems, urged his colleagues in the Detroit branch of the Association of the Catholic Trade Unionists to put their anti-Communist charge of "hypocrisy" under a "re-examination."

Mr. Cort disagrees with the *Wage Earner*, organ of the Detroit ACTU, on its anti-Communist attacks on the Negro question as it developed on the floor of the Buffalo convention of the United Automobile Workers.

He draws the following conclusion: "At the risk of shocking my friends and fellow Actionists in Detroit, I am hereby throwing my post mortem vote with the Communist position. And, incidentally, it has been my experience that most Communists believe very strongly and sincerely in racial equality and that by their insistence on the principle they lose more political support than they gain, since they obviously offend more whites than they please Negroes. So perhaps our constant talk of CP hypocrisy on this score could stand re-examination."

THE ISSUES

Mr. Cort is anti-Communist in his views. But he recognizes realities and criticizes the Detroit ACTU for not doing likewise. He, like the forces in the UAW headed by Walter Reuther, also refers to the group led by George F. Addes and Richard Frankenstein as "Communists." The fact is that the Communists supported this group on most of the basic issues and in the elections.

What was the question at Buffalo? With tens of thousands of Negro members in the union, the issue of a Negro member at the General Executive Board, postponed from previous conventions, became a burning one.

To overcome obstacles in the union's election procedure, the forces of George F. Addes and Richard Frankenstein, proposed first the election of a Negro at large, but later compromised on setting up of a "minorities department," headed by a Negro who would be a member of the board with only one vote. The latter provision was a further compromise because the board members cast a vote according to the dues standing of the respective district. As a still further compromise to the objections of the opposition, it was agreed to delete the term "Negro" from the constitutional amendment, but with the understanding that a Negro would hold the post.

The Reuther forces charged that the proposal was "jimmecrowism in reverse" and wanted no part of it. They also had the support of the elements that were outspoken Jim Crowists (quite a few attended the convention) who opposed giving any recognition to a Negro.

CORT GIVES REASONS

The great majority of the Negro delegates voted for the Addes-Frankenstein proposal. Ever since the convention, the Reuther forces have been complaining bitterly that "Communist promises" to the Negro delegates deprived them of the chance to capture the union.

Stressing the "intellectual necessity of supporting the C.P. amendment," Mr. Cort gives the reasons as follows:

"First: should the large Negro group in the UAW have at least one representative on the executive board? Answer: yes. It is obvious that the Negro suffers from peculiarly serious injustices and peculiarly violent prejudices that are shared by no other sizable minority in the union. It is only necessary to remind ourselves of the Detroit race riot and the recent inexcusable strike of 20,000 (mostly UAW members) at the Packard plant over upgrading of Negro workers."

"Second question: Is it practically possible under the present setup to have a Negro elected to the executive board? Answer: no. The present board consists of 22 members of whom four are officers and 18 are elected regionally. Since neither right nor left wing is strong enough to risk the loss of many white votes, neither dares to nominate a colored man as the representative of predominantly white workers."

"Final question: Until such time as a Negro can be elected to represent whites, is there any way to get a Negro on the board other than by creating one or more seats for members at large and reserving at least one of these, either explicitly or implicitly, for a Negro? Answer: I can't think of any."

Mr. Cort then pointed out how both the Communist-supported and Reuther proposals to make such provision possible were defeated and added:

"Right wing leaders gave this second best (Reuther) proposal little or no support when it came to the floor. Which may or may not prove something."

FACIAL FRUITS

Thus the *Commonweal*'s writer suggests that the charge of hypocrisy may apply more to the other side.

Instead of taking a stand as outlined by Mr. Cort, a stand that is receiving substantial support among Catholics generally, the Detroit

'UE' Leader in Schappes Plea

UNION CITY, N. J., Jan. 2.—Calling Morris U. Schappes "an ardent fighter against fascism for many years before we were ourselves aware of its great threat to our nation and government," Erwin A. Gutko, president of Local 448, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, yesterday urged Governor Dewey to issue a full pardon.

The letter to Dewey came as a result of the local's recent executive board meeting, at which a resolution condemning Schappes' imprisonment was unanimously adopted. In part, the resolution read: "Morris U. Schappes has been and is acclaimed by educators to be a teacher of merit and principle, and since his conviction was based upon the flimsiest of technical charges, without regard for truth, and in a courtroom prejudiced and not the law or reason determined the outcome," the resolution urged Dewey to issue a full pardon to Schappes.

Citizens Union Proposes Poll Reforms

The Citizens Union yesterday made public a program of election reforms on which they will seek favorable action from the 1944 New York State Legislature.

Among the reforms suggested were the following: Simplification of the petition procedure for nominations, to remove unnecessary red tape now often used to disqualify legitimate attempts at political expression. The Citizens Union proposal would make possible the use of simple signed statements in place of affidavits, and would drop the present requirement that the circulator of a petition be personally acquainted with every signer.

A requirement that boards of elections furnish a proper form for any petition on request. Denial to boards of elections of power to reject any petition without court authorization, provided it appears on its face to contain the required number of signatures.

Permission to nominate by a much smaller number of registered voters, either by personal appearance at election headquarters or by petition filed with a reasonable, specified deposit of money, the deposit to be returned if the candidate polls a reasonable, specified minimum of votes.

Permanent personal registration, as authorized by the new State Constitution, with adequate safeguards against retaining persons on the lists when they are no longer qualified.

Until permanent registration is secured, extension of the registration dates from a period to June 1 to Sept. 30.

Qualifying examinations, according to directions to be issued by the Secretary of State, for all election inspectors, clerks and voting machine custodians.

Fingerprinting for possible criminal record of all city election inspectors, according to the present procedure for civil service workers and P. R. election canvassers in New York City.

A central count for contested primaries, to eliminate present wholesale irregularities in the counting of ballots in scattered polling places.

Rhode Island AFL Seeks Political Action Unity

Profiteers Halt Production of Work Clothes

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The disappearing work shirt is one of the chief topics of conversation these days in meetings between OPA officials and labor representatives. Clothing and textile manufacturers have come to the conclusion that they can make more profit out of expensive lines of merchandise.

So there has been quite a trend to stop making work shirts and work clothes out of denim and chambray. Manufacturers have been reluctant to make work gloves. And cheap house dresses for women are definitely passe.

But there is a real need for this type of clothing. So the problem facing OPA and WPB is how to get manufacturers back into production of cheap lines.

There is one simple solution. WPB could make allocation of more expensive textiles to manufacturers conditional on their continuing production of essential work clothing.

But WPA textile and clothing officials, practically all dollar-a-year men from the industry, turned thumbs down on this way of doing things.

They proposed instead a substantial price increase for manufacturers making low-priced clothes. And OPA consumer goods branch officials, themselves recruited from industry, have lent a sympathetic ear to the higher-price advocates.

One irate trade union representative put it bluntly:

"WPB is walking a picket line for the industry."

The fact is that manufacturers have gone on a sit-down strike for higher prices as far as cheaper grades of clothing are concerned. Chambray work shirts are a specific example.

FOUR STOP OUTPUT

Only four companies, Avondale, Pepperell, Riverside and Aristo, make these shirts. Avondale has already stopped making chambray work shirts, and the other companies threaten to follow suit. Their demand is higher prices.

And yet Avondale profits show almost a five hundred per cent increase as compared with pre-war figures. In the 1936-9 period, Avondale clear a two cent profit on every dollar of sales. This went up to 9.8 cents on every dollar for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1942 and ending June 30, 1943. The other three companies are doing just about as well, each showing more than a 200 per cent increase.

Even if chambray shirts were not a champion money maker, the fact is that the companies' profits are so high that they could afford to take a slight loss on this item.

But they are insisting that the government not only assure them an over-all profit but actually guarantee a substantial profit on individual items which were never particularly profitable in peace-time.

Before the over-all price boost was proposed, the industry had a scheme to get the Navy to subsidize the chambray shirt manufacturers by paying higher prices on the huge supply it takes. The Navy purchases 50 per cent of all of chambray shirts.

But it was discovered that the sailors have to buy their own chambray shirts. It did look a little raw to have servicemen subsidize a highly profitable industry out of their own meager allotments. And this particular brain storm was dropped.

NO DECISION YET

So far no definite decision has been made. And the issue is still being battled out between the OPA Labor Policy Committee and OPA and WPB officials.

It is estimated that clothing prices have gone up about 35 per cent in the three years since Jan. 15, 1941. This does not include another 35 per cent hidden increase in quality deterioration.

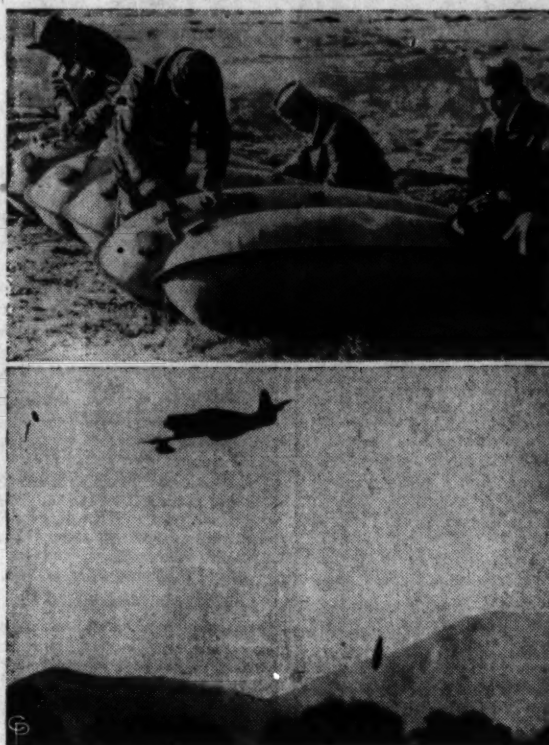
And there is still another increase resulting from disappearance from the store shelves of many low-price items. It is this particular factor which is at stake in the fight of labor representatives here for quantity production of work clothes without any increase in price.

Chicago Office Workers to Meet

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Halling the Senate hearings scheduled for Jan. 25-27 on the plight of 15 million white collar workers, five Chicago CIO white collar unions today announced that a white collar mass meeting would take place Jan. 21 to gather testimony from Chicago salaried employees. The mass meeting has been endorsed by the CIO Chicago Industrial Union Council. Sponsors for the meeting include among others Judge George L. Quillie, newspaper columnist Herb Grannis and Father Daniel Cantwell of St. Mary on the Lake.

The Senate hearings are to be conducted by the Senate Special Sub-Committee on Wartime Health and Education and will be chaired by Senator Elbert Thomas, Utah.

U. S. Flier Drops Food



Bombs of mercy rather than destruction are loaded with food and medicine (top) by U. S. Air Corps crewmen in Italy preparatory to being carried by planes to American troops fighting in the Mt. Magiore area. One of the containers hurtles rockward (bottom) to supplement the supplies brought up the rocky trails.

Boston Labor Puts Heat on Congressmen

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Organized labor here has swung into action on such important political issues as saving President Roosevelt's subsidy program and the passage of an adequate Soldier's Vote Bill.

Local leaders of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the United Office and Professional Workers called on two Massachusetts Congressmen, now home on vacation—Congressmen John W. McCormack and Christian Herter.

The Congressmen took opposite points of view on both the vital issues raised by the delegations. McCormack was extremely friendly to the delegation and took a forthright position in support of subsidies as a means of controlling inflation. He accused those people who fought against subsidies as not coming forward with any constructive proposals for keeping down prices. He practically condemned the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in Washington, and called on labor and the people to rally back the Roosevelt administration to the hill. He praised the ability and sincerity of New York's Congressman Marcantonio as doing a continuously effective job in exposing the nature of the attacks on the President on the floor of the House.

McCormack warned the delegation that while he was sure that a satisfactory Soldier's Vote Bill would pass if it could be brought before the House, the big job was getting it out of committee. He said that Rankin was undoubtedly the leader of the bloc fighting against this bill, and that he thought the chief heat on this issue must be put on those Republicans mainly responsible for holding up the bill in committee.

HERTER EVASIVE

Herter took an entirely opposite point of view on both issues. On the Soldier's Vote Bill he raised the issue of its constitutionality. The delegates told him that his job as Congressman was to leave

such matters to the U. S. Supreme Court, and that his job was to act on legislation which the people wanted. Congressman Herter would not commit himself pro or con on anything. This is his usual policy with delegations.

On the question of subsidies, Herter said he was opposed to roll-back subsidies, and that actually the inflation was largely due to psychological factors. He did however say that he would go along with the limited subsidies as a necessary evil for the time being.

New Helmets For Bombers Crews Used

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP).—Two new-type steel helmets are being worn in combat by bomber crews of the Army Air Forces for added protection against low-velocity and ricocheting bullets and shell fragments, the War Department disclosed tonight.

It said reports on their use show a reduction in the number of head injuries sustained in flights over enemy territory. Most crewmen wear the "M-3," a large, rounded helmet fitting snugly over the regulation leather flying helmet with hinged steel flaps, held in place by a chin strap, which cover the airman's earphones. A coating of flock, similar to cotton lint, is applied to the metal to prevent the flier's bare hands from freezing to it in the extremely low temperatures of high-altitude flying.

Turret gunners who work in limited space wear the "M-4," constructed of steel plates shaped to fit the contour of the head and enclosed in canvas cover.

Mc Cormick Press "Explains" Bolivia

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Chicago Tribune has come up with an interpretation all its own of the recent Bolivian coup d'etat.

Hold your breath, because it's a little startling.

It's the outrageously high wages of the Bolivian tin miners, instigated by the New Deal, which caused the military coup. In order to get at a semblance of the truth, Arthur Sears Henning, head of the Tribune's Washington Bureau who dreamed up this story, admits that Nazis may have had a hand in the revolution.

But the New Deal influence was much more sinister, he insists. Listen to Henning, who writes only big political opuses for the Tribune, for a moment:

"The New Deal dictated a tremendous increase of wages in the tin mines and other undertakings it subsidized."

"Indian miners whose standard wage was from \$1 to \$1.35 a day found themselves paid \$5 and \$6 a day in the American subsidized mines."

Simon I. Patino, the multi-millionaire owner of the tin mines, refused to meet this wage scale, and rightly so, according to Henning. Outraged at the Penaranda government which tried to put a tax on his property, Patino "arayed" his influence against the government—and presto, a new regime!

The truth is that the Bolivian tin miners are about the most exploited and underpaid workers in the world. Their average wage is 60 cents a day and the most skilled workers get 80 cents.

The trouble in Bolivia is not the "largesse of the New Deal." If anything, it was the partial failure of the Good Neighbor policy to raise the living standards in Bolivia which enables the pro-fascist regime now in power to get away with its very "left" demagogical talk on behalf of the tin miners.

A typical case is the tin miner who worked 156 hours in 19 working days and wound up with the magnificent sum of \$2.35 in cash after exorbitant deductions for groceries and other items by the company.

TOLEDANO DESCRIBES IT

Lombardo Toledano, who visited the mines in November, 1942, described what he had seen as follows:

"They work in the mines at an altitude of 4,000 metres, almost naked, without shoes, gloves, pro-

Plan Seamen Facilities in Invasion Area

Preliminary plans for services in behalf of merchant seamen who will participate in the impending grand invasion of Hitler's European fortress have been completed by United Seamen's Service, Douglas F. Falconer, its executive director, disclosed yesterday.

He announced that the USS executive committee had approved an initial appropriation of \$50,000, which has been asked to the organization's regional director in the United Kingdom for the opening of additional residential clubs for merchant seamen and for supplying them with emergency personal services in western European ports as soon as beachheads have been established by the armed forces.

Personnel which has been receiving training at USS headquarters, 39 Broadway, New York City, Mr. Falconer added, "is being dispatched to the United Kingdom to await further orders. All USS personnel already in the United Kingdom has been instructed to be prepared for short-notice reassignments."

SET IN NAPLES

"The services undoubtedly will be very similar to those rendered in the Mediterranean. There, after representatives of the War Shipping Administration had surveyed the situation and made recommendations, we set up emergency facilities, first in Palermo and then in Naples."

"Besides providing merchant seamen with food and lodgings we obtained hospital accommodations for those ailing and injured and assisted in the repatriation, via our club in Oran, of many others. We also supplied clothing and buddy kits to survivors of torpedo and bomb attacks and assisted them in getting messages through to relatives in this country."

"We are proud of the merchant seamen we serve and happy that we are now set up to be at their service on all six continents. We know that they will distinguish themselves as brilliantly in the grand invasion of Europe as they did in the Mediterranean affair."

Predict Cut in Motorists Gas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP).—With the war's most extensive military operations scheduled for 1944, the nation's motorists today faced the prospect of a new year with less gasoline than ever before.

Petroleum Administration officials see no possibility of increasing current low allotments for civilians. Their most optimistic prediction is that there will be no cut "during the first three months of the year."

Preparing Now For '44 Election

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.—

The last regular meeting of the executive council of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor named a committee to meet with representatives of the CIO, RR Brotherhoods and the Independent unions for the purpose of setting up United Labor Political Action. This action was taken in preparation for the 1944 congressional and state elections.

In discussing the reason for taking this action at the present time, the executive AFL State Council declared that they would work with all other organized labor groups for the defeat of senators and representatives whose attitude toward organized labor during the past year made possible enactment of the Smith-Connally Act and other legislation harmful to the future progress of the organized labor movement.

Rhode Island is one of three New England states which have already taken steps for the establishment of United Labor Political Action Committees with AFL, CIO, RR Brotherhood and independent unions. The other states are Vermont and Maine. In Massachusetts there are several community United Labor Committees, but on a state scale no unity has yet been established.

Lewis-Thomas Romance Flowers

A long developing affection between defeatist John L. Lewis and negotiated peace advocate Norman Thomas appears to be flowering to full maturity, the United Mine Workers Journal indicated in its mid-December issue.

The "editor's note" over a review of McAllister Coleman's "Men and Coal" described the author as a "Eugene V. Debs-Norman Thomas Socialist," a contributor to "progressive liberal and other publications," a "staunch enemy of Communists" as well as of "weak-kneed, phoney labor leaders."

The mine union editor's initiative of tying Debs' name to Thomas is obviously an effort to make the latter's name more palatable to the miners. Debs left a tradition that is cherished by many miners who would have no truck with a Thomas.

Coleman is a columnist in Thomas' weekly "peace now" rag, the Call. The reference to "weak-kneed" labor leaders is the usual way that the *Journal* refers to President Philip Murray of the CIO and his ex-UMWA associates.

The editor's note on Coleman goes on to praise his book for praising Lewis as a "militant" leader. Reference to Thomas and his Socialist Party's agreement with Lewis have appeared in the *Journal* from time to time, but this was the closest Lewis has come to putting his arms around him.

Firemen Map Court Fight on Overtime Pay

The Uniformed Firemen's Association, AFL, will appeal to the state courts against Fire Commissioner Patrick Walsh's emergency New Year's order obliging fire fighters to serve three extra 8-hour tours of duty every twenty days without compensating overtime pay.

Four other labor organizations of firemen—representing fire chiefs, lieutenants, captains and other officers—voted to accept Mayor LaGuardia's proposition of a \$420 a year cost-of-living bonus and work the extra time without special compensation.

The officers' groups expressed sympathy with the association's court fight against the city, but flatly refused to join it.

In announcing plans to take the whole fight into the courts, the association said it would retain a new attorney to represent the men. Alfred J. Talley, attorney for Patrolman James L. Drew, a cop charged with pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic activities, has also been the regular counsel for the Firemen's Association.

It is believed the shift of counsel in this case was made so as not to prejudice the firemen in the public eye.

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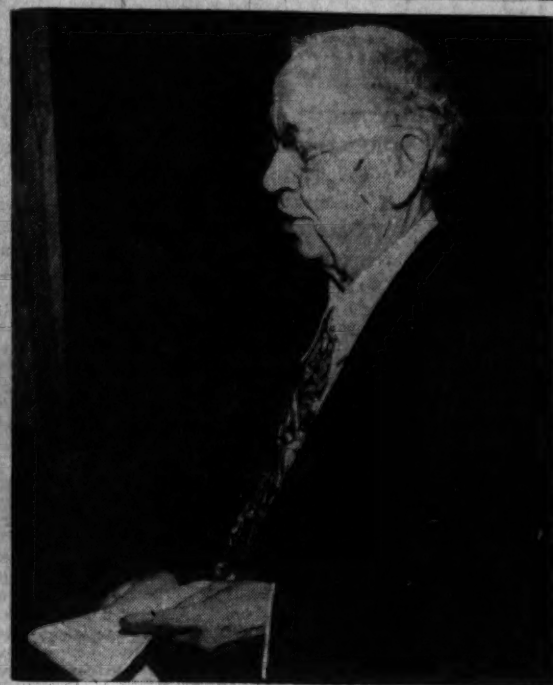
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Artists Mourn Death of Art Young



ART YOUNG

ROCKWELL KENT. AUSABLE FORKS, N. Y.—With the death of Art Young, America has lost not only a distinguished public figure who in past generations had been a force for righteousness and high ideals in public life and politics but a man who to the very day of his death held without compromise to his faith in a new world. He never, as Lincoln Steffens was privileged to do, saw "the future." But he believed in it. That was enough: "It worked." On the day of his death Art Young mailed out his New Year's greeting cards, his "Annual Hello." It reads: "1944: Four Freedoms, Maybe More." And Art Young added in writing: "Yes, add Teheran." Art



A Drawing by Art Young

Young believed in unity—for victory, and for enduring peace, and with a spirit of a young man he fought for it. Art Young

at the time of his death was a contributing editor of the New Masses; an honorary president of the Artists' League of America. It is as president of the league and in expression of the membership deep sorrow of the loss of a confeder and dear friend that I issue this statement.

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT.

A Prediction Comes True
DANTON WALKER isn't the only columnist who can make predictions. Eight months ago in an article in the Daily entitled "Hollywood Movie Calendar Reflects Public Demand for Better Pictures" we said:

"For a long time the Daily Worker has been battling Jim Crow on the screen and comic strip and detective story versions of the war. Jim Crow, unfortunately, still rules the screen but public criticism of cops and robbers anti-Nazi films has resulted in a vast improvement in the quality of war films now coming out of Hollywood." We then listed nine films, none of them released yet, which we predicted would be among the outstanding pictures of this or any other year. Here they are. All but one appeared on our 1943 list of "Bests" in the Jan. 2, 1944, issue of The Worker.

MISSION TO MOSCOW
ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC
WATCH ON THE RHINE
HANGMEN ALSO DIE
SAHARA
EDGE OF DARKNESS
THIS LAND IS MINE



THE NORTH STAR BOY FROM STALINGRAD

HURRAH! WE SCOOP LYONS

Film Front scooped the Lyons Den by at least three months in the matter of Capt. Joseph M. Patterson's movie story about the Civil War. Lyons wrote on December 28th: "Capt. Joseph M. Patterson, publisher of the Daily News has written a movie story about the Civil War. He wrote it in collaboration with Robert Sullivan, a member of his staff and Samuel Goldwyn will be the first producer to see it." Hm! Film Front on Sept. 15th carried the identical item with richer trimmings—to wit:

"Capt. Joseph Medill Patterson, publisher of the News is collaborating with Robert Sullivan of his staff on a scenario dealing with the American Civil War... If it's anything like Patterson's editorials beware!... My guess is that it will probably defend the copperheads who whipped it up against Lincoln in 1863. If Patterson is true to form in his scenario he will defend a worm like Clement Laird Vallandigham, one of his political ancestors who led the opposition to the prosecution of the war against slavery and helped nominate the discredited McClellan for President on the Democratic ticket on a platform which denounced the war as a failure and proposed negotiating with Jefferson Davis for peace... Sam Goldwyn is said to be interested in making a movie of it... Don't touch it Sam... Anything signed Patterson is poison..."

At the Apollo 42nd St.

The Apollo 42nd St. Theatre is proud to announce that it will show for one week beginning Thursday, Jan. 6, "End of a Day," French film with English titles, featuring Louis Jouvet and Victor Francen. "Scarlet Pimpernel," featuring Merle Oberon and Leslie Howard, will be co-featured.

NEW FILMS

'Soviet War Diary' at City News Reel Theatre

By Eugene Gordon

There have been numerous compilations, during the past year, of films shot on the Soviet war front. These have included the magnificent "The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad" and the U. S. Army's "Battle for Russia." The latest compilation, made by the City Theatre, 14th St.

near Fourth Ave., and which began a run there Thursday morning, is in several respects, different from all the others. This is true despite the fact that most persons may have thought there were no possible new combinations in which such shots could be spliced together to make an exciting whole.

"Soviet War Diary" purports to be "a complete film record of the great Russo-Nazi conflict from the invasion of Russia to the FDR-Stalin-Churchill meetings at Tehran." It does come near to living up to this promise, for it includes in its feature-length body Nazi-made newsreels as exhibited in Berlin, Paris, Vichy, Madrid, and, I dare say, Helsinki.

The reason I include Helsinki is that the "Diary" records a meeting of Hitler and General (Butcher) Mannerheim not elsewhere seen in a U. S. movie theatre.

There is little in the film that is new to movie-goers who have consistently followed Soviet newsreels—that is, little new from the Soviet cameras themselves. By things, however, are new: the Finnish sequence, the sequence of Nazi assaults on Kharkov and on Stalingrad (as shown in Spain and France), and the anti-fascist spirit of the titles. One need not be surprised at these titles, incidentally, since they are the work of David Platt, the Daily Worker's movie critic. Mr. Platt also wrote a foreword which would have further lifted the titling to a higher political order than usual. For some reason, however, this foreword is omitted.

A translation of the French and the Spanish commentators' remarks on Kharkov and Stalingrad is missing, which is unfortunate. Anti-fascist Americans would like to know just what the Vichyite and the Francoist commentators are saying—those were the days when Hitler seemed to be winning—about

MOTION PICTURES

"Brilliantly shining beacon to a plucky world"—DAILY WORKER.

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SOVIET WARDIARY
COMPLETE
THE RECORD OF THE GREAT
BATTLE OF STALINGRAD—OTHER BIG ACTS
ON SCREEN TODAY & 2 HITS
"PRINCESS O'Rourke"
"Gangway for Tomorrow"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
14th St. at Irving Place
Today through Wednesday—National & Evening
"IN PERSON" STAGE SHOW
BERRY BROTHERS
International Troupe
Joey Adams, Tony Cassner
Comedian, Ex-Lightweight Champion
BORTON HART—Other Big Acts
ON SCREEN TODAY & 2 HITS
"PRINCESS O'Rourke"
"Gangway for Tomorrow"

IRVING PLACE
14th St. and Union Square
LAD FROM OUR TOWN
Plan... ROSSINI'S
"BARBER OF SEVILLE"

MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 10:15
Part. Nightly Incl. Sunday (No Part. Monday)
Midweek this week—WED. and SAT.
44th St. Theatre, W. of 5th Ave. LA. 4-4337
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"DAILY" SPORTS

In This CORNER

(We are privileged to reprint today an important article which Paul Robeson has written for "Spotlight" magazine, monthly organ of the American Youth for Democracy. It is printed in that magazine's current issue. We reproduce it with permission of the editors of "Spotlight"—Ed. Note.)

By Paul Robeson

We've got two strikes on Jim Crow in baseball. All that is needed is a high, hard one over the middle of the plate and he'll go down swinging and the people will have won a great victory.

There is every reason to believe that before the next season starts, Negro players will be in the major leagues—earning the plaudits of the fans as have Negro athletes in other sports like Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong, Jesse Owens, Korry Washington, Brud Holland and many many others.

Baseball is our great National Pastime. It is the game Americans love more than any other. It is deeply rooted in our way of life, in our traditions, history and heritage. Baseball is loved because it is a game of democracy—because its stars come from the people and rise to the top only on their own ability.

Yet for too many years organized baseball has kept out of its ranks the legions of splendid Negro stars who have won the respect of dozens of white major leaguers who have played against them in post-season games.

On Friday, Dec. 3, the annual joint meeting of the big leagues took place at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City. This meeting, for the first time in baseball history, discussed the subject of Negro players in the major leagues. Appearing before the magnates and managers and Judge Landis, upon his invitation, I addressed the meeting and presented the case as best as I could as a citizen as well as an athlete who has had certain experiences on the ball field.

I attempted to tell some of my own experiences both in sports and on the stage which show that the time for the entry of Negro players into baseball is long overdue.

Negro athletes are among the most popular stars of our country. The example of Sgt. Joe Louis is an inspiration to all Americans. Negro football players, track stars and basketball players have shown that, given a chance they are the equals of their white brothers.

The fans who make sports possible by their attendance, are all for the entry of Negro baseball into the major leagues.

Baseball is undergoing a serious crisis. Most of the big stars are in the armed forces, others are going every day. If baseball is to exist next season it will have to draw upon the many Negro players of the Negro big leagues. These players would inject new life into the game. From the point of view of business alone, the entry of Negro players would be more than justified.

While the fans are all for Negro athletes, the white players themselves, many of whom come from the south, are changing their attitude towards Negro players.

I remember when Rutgers was playing Washington and Lee, from Virginia. The southern school refused to play if I was in the line-up and Rutgers sustained them. This was the first time such a thing had ever happened to me and I remember going home to my dad and discussing it with him. My dad told me I could quit or get better so that Rutgers would have to use me if they were to win.

Well, I spent the next year improving, and when the next season came around and we were scheduled to play the University of Virginia the same thing happened. Only this time Rutgers insisted that I play.

Virginia did not pull out of the game. They played us and after the game was over the southern boys were among the first to come to me and say, "Put it there, Robeson."

This was indicative of the attitude of southern boys. Given an opportunity to play with or against a Negro they learn many important lessons. And that was more than 25 years ago. Today the situation is far better.

I found this to be true not only in college but later when I turned pro and played side by side with white gridders. In 1921 I played with the Milwaukee Brewers of the professional football league. Jimmy Conzelmann was our coach and we played with white boys from the south and the north. We never had any trouble. Indeed, we got along famously and struck up close and warm friendships.

Occasionally, some smart aleck attempted to "start something" but he was always put down by my teammates.

Yes, the white athlete is more than anxious to play with Negro athletes. There is absolutely no question in my mind that the last bit of bad feeling towards Negro players would disappear shortly after they entered the big league.

Well, the big leagues have issued a statement of policy on Negro players. After the meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt Judge Landis said that every team can employ Negro players. This is good news but the campaign is not yet over. What is needed now is for the people of every city to campaign for Negro players on their particular teams. The magnates could earn the lasting gratitude of all thinking Americans by signing Negro players.

Great changes are taking place in American life. A few years ago, it would have been almost unthinkable for a Negro to play "Othello" on Broadway. Today, the audiences are giving me a warmer and more enthusiastic reception than I have ever received in my career before. I attribute this to a long line of developments which point the way to the future.

The entrance of Negro players into our great National Pastime of baseball would have a stunning effect upon our country and our Allies. That is why it is a campaign which deserves the support and endorsement of all thinking Americans—of all people of good will.

Saturday Nite in Garden:

Violets Suffer First Loss; LIU Beats Duke in Thriller

The question of whether NYU's freshman squad is the class of the city's basketball team should be pretty well settled by the close of this week.

For both the Violets and their nearest rivals for the met title, St. John's will be given two chances each in the next five days to demonstrate their wares. Wednesday's Garden schedule pits the Violets against Penn State and the Redmen against CCNY, while Saturday evening's program sets NYU against Connecticut and the Indians against Rhode Island State.

With St. John's suffering a defeat by Kentucky in its first contest of the campaign last Thursday, NYU was presented Saturday with the opportunity of forging way ahead of the field in its game against Colgate.

Instead, it lost to the Red Raiders, 48-41, while in the first half of the twin-bill the LIU Blackbirds beat the Duke Blue Devils in one of the most exciting games of the year in the overtime period, 59-57.

For a while it appeared that the Violets would run away with the game as they shot ahead 9-0. The highly-rated Hamilton aggregation, suffering from the worst case of Garden jitters exhibited in a long time, didn't seem able to get going and missed their first 14 tries for the basket.

VIOLETS LOSE LEAD
But after some nine minutes of scoreless play, the emotionally fast and accurate Bob Dewey and his team-mate, John Sandman, sent their sights and started sinking phenomenal set shots and stunning hookers from under the basket.

Within a few minutes they tied the score at 10-10. NYU's robust Ralph Branca then put on a one-man show and showed the Violets back into the lead, 17-12. Once again, Dewey, with his fast breaks through the Violets defense and his speedy lay-ups, tied the score at 21-21, then 29-29, finally pouring it in until the Raiders had accumulated an impressive 32-25 lead. From this point on, they were never overtaken, although NYU fought hard.

But the Violets, aside from some fine court play by Sid Tanenbaum and the 15-point scoring by Branca, seemed plumb throughout. They possess the finest team-work in the city, working throughout as a well-functioning unit, both defensively and on the scoring end. At times, they flashed their finesse—but only at times. On the offense, for instance, they demonstrated veteran patience, being content to pass for long periods of time the ball from one man to another until they found just the right spot for a score.

Nonetheless, they were not flexible enough and were unable, thus, to cope with Dewey, who scored 18 points. They did not loosen their defense by spreading out like a fan, thereby forcing the Raiders, who cannot play well under the basket, to shoot from still further away from the hoop. For did they move to bottle up Dewey by setting two men on him. Doing neither, they lost.

LIU WINS THRILLER
The NYU-Colgate contest was anti-climatic to the nerve-rattling thriller of the season between the LIU team, which was out to avenge their last two successive losses to Havana and DePaul, and the Duke Blue Devils.

It boiled down to an all-out match between the Negro star, Eddie Younger, LIU's great field marshal and driving spirit, and Duke's unbelievable set-shooting by Gene Carver, whose 27 points

Saturday's Scores			
LIU 59	G F P	Duke 57	G F P
Robinson, 11	6 2 4	Wright, 11	8 1 11
Bushman, 10	5 10 10	Gilbert, 10	0 0 0
Hassman, 9	0 0 0	McLoughlin, 9	0 0 0
Blair, 27	0 0 0	Carver, 27	12 2 7
Washburn, 10	0 0 0	Hyde, 10	0 0 0
Northrup, 7	1 10 10	McLoughlin, 7	0 0 0
Younger, 12	2 0 10	Blair, 12	0 0 0
Byrnes, 22	3 1 10	Ballmer, 22	0 0 0
Rebel, 0	0 1 10	Ballmer, 0	0 0 0
Waltz, 1	1 1 10	Ballmer, 1	0 0 0
Totals	51 31 59	Totals	56 2 57

accounted for the highest individual scoring performance in the Garden this year, Gene Blodsoe and Wright.

Younger went out. Possessing the uncanny ability of being where the plays are being made and then releasing them to suit his needs—the badge of all star players—Younger kept the team from falling apart under the impact of Duke's barrage of depth bombs, which never seemed to miss their mark.

YOUNGER MAKES FIRST HALF
Being only 5'8", Younger was doubly handicapped by Rothberg's failure to play in the bucket and the short Negro courtman, himself, playing from the periphery, had to be the center of all scoring plays. Sometimes Younger, after throwing the ball, would whirl in under the basket to receive the ball and sink the shot. He did this several times during strategic moments of the game.

Led by Carver and Wright, the Blue Devils advanced to a 42-33 lead in the second half, when LIU tightened up all around and started the march forward. With Younger directing and Rothberg, snapping out of his earlier trance, dropping into the Blackbirds advanced to a 48-46 tie four minutes before the end.

As in the first half of the game, the lead moved back and forth, ending 51-51 with 30 seconds to go. Blodsoe sank one and the game was over—but not to Younger and little Al Rubenstein.

LIU WINS IN OVERTIME
The ball was scooped out of bounds in Duke's favor. Younger shot out, pushed the ball back into play, making it bounce off one of the Blue Devils knees—sending the ball out again, this time in LIU's favor.

With seconds to go, Eddie threw to Rubenstein. A split second after the ball left Al's hands, the buzzer sounded ending the game. But the ball was still in play, and it fell in to tie the game, 53-53.

In the overtime, the first in the Garden this year, LIU ran up six consecutive points; Duke followed with four. Younger then grabbed the ball, and with 30 seconds remaining, put on a dazzling dribbling demonstration until the game's end.

PHIL. O.

Boston Symposium Hears Dean's New Book Praised by Clergymen

Four distinguished Church leaders joined their voices at a symposium at Boston's Twentieth Century Club, last Friday evening, to warmly acclaim the Dean of Canterbury's new book, "The Secret of Soviet Strength," as a major contribution to victory for the United Nations and a harbinger of the new world that will arise out of the ashes of the present global war of liberation.

The symposium, held under the auspices of the Progressive Bookshop of Boston, brought together the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, head of the Unitarian Youth Commission and editor of the Unitarian Christian Register; Rev. L. O. Hartman, prominent leader of the Methodist Church and editor of its influential journal, Zion's Herald; Father P. Hastings Smythe, of the Congregation of St. Mary and St. Michael, Cambridge; and the Rev. Elliot White, who has recently joined the Communist Party and will soon conduct a column in the pages of the Daily Worker.

Dr. Hartman told of a trip he had made to Russia shortly after the 1917 Revolution, together with the bishop of his church, as fraternal delegates to a conference. He described his visits to factories and the great care lavished by the new government, beset by enormous difficulties, on the children and youth. Praising the Dean's two books, he declared that they mirrored as no other literary work has succeeded in doing, how "the spirit and science should be linked up to human life and warfare."

In Praise of Dean's Writing
Rev. Fritchman informed the audience that he read "The Secret of Soviet Strength" while in the hospital and that he was "so inspired by it that it is a question in my mind as to which cured me so quickly, the prose of the book or the sputa drugs." He declared that "some of the best English prose of our generation is contained in this book," and suggested that it was an excellent book to give to those who want to know why the Red Army can move with such titanic power. The widespread popularization of the Dean's new volume, he stated, was "a very important job for all of us to do."

Rev. Smythe stressed the significance of the chapter, "The Men Who Did It." Discussing the men who led the Russian Revolution, he said that he read "The Secret of Soviet Strength" while in the hospital and that he was "so inspired by it that it is a question in my mind as to which cured me so quickly, the prose of the book or the sputa drugs." He declared that "some of the best English prose of our generation is contained in this book," and suggested that it was an excellent book to give to those who want to know why the Red Army can move with such titanic power. The widespread popularization of the Dean's new volume, he stated, was "a very important job for all of us to do."

The symposium was one of the most successful in many years. Leslie Arnold, director of the Progressive Bookshop, was chairman.

At the World Theatre—'L'Italia Non Muore Mai' (Italy Will Never Die)

A feature-length documentary film drama of the liberation of Italy by the Armies of the United Nations, "L'Italia Non Muore Mai" (Italy Will Never Die) is now playing at the World Theatre Produced by A. Battistoni and J. Crapanzano for Vesuvius Films Inc. This is the first complete picture of the transition Italy is making from fascism to a member of the United Nations in the struggle against Nazi aggression.

New Records on Sale

Thirty years of musical experience acquired via the long jaunt from ragtime honky tonks to concert hall—the background for James P. Johnson's first disc recordings in more than a decade. The "caddy of the Harlem piano" has placed on a 12-inch platter (Asch Recording, two new sets, "Boogie Stride" and "Impressions," both of which catch the spirit of the jazz era.

Modern in thought, "Boogie Stride" is a blues piece with varied bass patterns and a treble that displays Johnson's gift for improvisation. "Impressions" also is modern in theme, with a slow, moody tempo that recalls the early morning atmosphere of the basement cabaret. The record, released in December is distributed by the Stinson Trading Company of New York.

Radio Highlights

MONDAY

5-5:30 P.M. WNYC—Music for Young People, by the Henry Street Music School. Die Mainacht. A. Major (Part 1). Mozart. Depuis le jour. Chaperette. 5:30-5 P.M. WNYC—Magda Hales, violinist. La Polka: Sarahane. Corelli. 7-7:15 P.M. WQXR—Lina Serrano, Contralto. 7:30-7:45 P.M. WMCA—Josephine Steel. 8-8:30 P.M. WEAF—Cavalcade of America: Play, "Bullseye for Sammy," with Jackie Kell, Alfred Drake. 8-8:30 P.M. WABC—Vox Pop Interviews, with Parks Johnson, Warren Rupp. 8:30-9 P.M. WEAF—Richard Crooks, tenor. Orchestra conducted by Howard Barlow. 8:30-9 P.M. WNYC—Sherlock Holmes: Play, with Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 8:30-9 P.M. WABC—Gay Nineties Review, with Joe E. Howard, Lillian Leonard, Oliver. 9-9:30 P.M. WEAF—Grace Moore. 9-9:30 P.M. WNYC—Louis Teicher. 9-9:30 P.M. WABC—Radio Theatre, "Shadow of a Doubt," with Teresa Wright, William Powell. 10-10:30 P.M. WABC—Screen Guild Play: "The North Star," with Jane Withers, Farley Granger, Anne Baxter, William Huston. 10-10:30 P.M. WEAF—Josephine Antonio, Reinhold Schunert and Ralph Nyland, soloists; Chorus and Orchestra conducted by Percy Faith. 10:30-11 P.M. WEAF—Information Please: John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, Oscar Levant, Louis Bromfield, Guest. 10:30-11 P.M. WABC—Broadway Showtime: "Gilt Crazy," with William O'Connell, Johnny Hopper, Eleanor Suther. 11:30-12 P.M. WEAF—Play: "Studies of Escapa."

So Long, Art Young



The Home Struggle

AS the New Year opens there is high optimism in the air. As a whole it is justified by the actual military victories thus far achieved, now heavily buttressed by the new tremendous successes of the Red Army. It is justified also by realistic appreciation of the great decisions reached at Tehran for shortening the war and for organizing a durable peace.

But it would be well to stiffen this optimism with a full appreciation of what has to be done to realize the historic promise of 1944. The final phase of the war will entail much more firmness, determination and struggle on the part of all labor and anti-fascist forces within our country than during any previous phase of the struggle. What happens this year in the United States will exert a decisive influence on world events. For this year will to a large measure fix the role of our country in world affairs for some time to come.

And there is much to be uneasy about. The pro-fascist and reactionary current within the country is by no means insignificant. In fact, the pro-fascists throughout the world and within our country still count heavily upon the chance of swinging the powerful United States away from the main anti-fascist course ahead. Their main hope is to be able to prolong the war beyond the presidential elections on the chance that their forces will be able either to take over national government or influence the outcome of the elections sufficiently to distort and change fundamentally the main war and peace policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

The chief objective of pro-fascism within the country remains to bring about such a deterioration in the political situation as to open the way towards a negotiated peace. It is a serious mistake to think that this aim has been dropped. We certainly cannot afford to minimize a movement such as "Peace Now," which some influential circles tend to consider merely a freak show. On the surface the pied gathering of Norman Thomas Socialist and traditional pacifists which met at the Carnegie Hall meeting last week might seem rather innocuous. But a leading light at that meeting was the former office manager of the America First headquarters, and at a previous meeting in Philadelphia the wife of Senator Taft was a chief speaker. Defeatist and pro-fascist elements are strong enough in Congress to give much additional national weight to the operations of this group.

But mainly, "Peace Now" must be seen as a feeler, as the advance guard of the negotiated peace conspiracy which has wide ramifications in the whole defeatist network as well as in the most reactionary sectors of our political parties.

The spread of organized hooliganism against the Negro and Jewish peoples in New York and in most cities throughout the land reveals still another facet of fascist provocation. Not a single patriot in the country can avoid becoming alarmed at this development, knowing full-well the established techniques of Nazism and fascism. Out of the confusion and poison spread by the fascist racists there looms the menace of a mass fascist party in America.

Obviously, still another point of concentration of the Fifth Column conspiracy is to cause disruption of our war economy as we are about to undertake the Grand Offensive. Here, as the disputes in railroad and steel show, the reactionary employers, their representatives in Congress and people of the type of Vinson in the Administration who appease them play into the hands of pro-fascism by resisting stubbornly the justified demands of the workers and by attempting to provoke strikes. By far the over-

whelming majority of labor and its leadership continue and will continue to resist this provocation.

These are some of the main dangers which labor, working jointly with the Commander-in-Chief and all sectors of the win-the-war camp, must meet this year. This is a year of great hope. It is also a year of great struggle. The decision must be won at home as well as on the battlefield.

A Groundless Attack

THE country now knows that the President's timely order placing the railroads under government operation averted a paralysis of the very nerve system of our entire economy and war effort. Citizens generally applaud him for it.

Nevertheless, reactionary forces and some of the press have tried to use the situation to snipe at the President. That, of course, was not unexpected. But to find labor leaders who join them is surprising. The heads of three of the Brotherhoods that held out against calling off the strike until the lines were seized, now charge the administration with failure to carry out its stabilization program and deplore the President's intervention in the dispute and the consequent seizure of the roads.

Our readers are well aware that we were among the first to criticize the inflexible attitude of Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson and others. We pointed out that their position in effect is appeasement of profiteers and defeatists in Congress, who have all along schemed to disrupt stabilization.

But every railroad worker and most other Americans know very well that it is the President who fought for a sound stabilization program. They know of his efforts to control prices, limit salaries to \$25,000 annually, place taxes upon those able to pay, and assure fair distribution of supplies through democratic rationing. And they know this program was scuttled by Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats.

What is the objective result of the statement of the three Brotherhood leaders? It gives aid and comfort to the very forces that have knifed the stabilization program. This certainly is not what railroad workers want. It is high time they forced their leaders to tell them what they are up to.

As to presidential intervention, it is deplorable that our Commander-in-Chief should have to devote priceless time to the settlement of such disputes, and government seizure should not have been necessary. But neither should the no-strike pledge have been violated. Confronted with a threat to the country's entire war program and offensive schedule, the President had no other alternative.

The workers of those Brotherhoods whose leaders accepted the President's offer to arbitrate and recognized their duty to the country, had no reason to regret. They received five more cents on top of the four cents approved and the week's vacation with pay adds another two-cent hourly average. The Brotherhood chiefs who continued to press the strike threat only gave a black eye to the labor movement and deprived their members of the benefits.

Lest someone take seriously the claim that seizure of the railroads could have been avoided, we point to the statement of the three Brotherhoods in which they say that a circular they issued on Dec. 27 instructed the members not to strike if the railroads were taken over by the government. The President did no more than follow their suggestion to insure continued operation.

Railroad workers should call for an end to this double-dealing policy. We are in a war, and in a crucial stage of it. No railroad worker wants to engage in a war of nerves with the United States.

State and City CIO Leaders Prepare for ALP Primaries

By Mac Gordon

CIO leaders throughout New York State and in the city have been meeting these past weeks to discuss policy in connection with the coming spring primaries in the American Labor Party. The primaries, to be held in April, will elect members of the State Committee.

In line with the proposal of the National CIO Political Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, the perspective of the CIO is the adoption of the ALP as the official political arm of the labor movement.

Both the state CIO executive committee and the New York City CIO Council have approved the Hillman proposal. To carry it into effect, however, will require the election of an American Labor Party State Committee which will be representative of the trade unions, and which will also adopt Hillman's program as its guide.

ENORMOUS SIGNIFICANCE
The transformation of the ALP into the political arm of the labor movement, even if confined at first largely to the CIO and progressive AFL unions, will have enormous immediate significance.

Election figures show that the pro-Roosevelt forces in the state will have a tough, uphill fight in the 1944 elections. Unless a powerful, vigorous apparatus of labor is organized on a statewide scale to get out the labor vote and to break down labor's isolation from the farmers and middle class populations, there is little chance of a Roosevelt victory.

To date there has been no such apparatus outside of New York City. The state ALP organization has been no help at all in developing labor's political activity up-state, and the state CIO organization was too weak politically in the past to do the job.

ALP LAYS UP-STATE
The last two state elections have definitely established the G.O.P. as the majority party in the state. Moreover, comparative results over the past few years demonstrate that this G.O.P. domination is going to be a hard nut to crack.

For instance, in the course of the

last three state-wide elections — 1940, 1942 and 1943 — the Democratic-ALP coalition (for Lt. Gov. in 1942) cast the same proportion of votes in New York City, 61 per cent. Up-state, however, the proportion fell from 41 per cent in 1940 to 35 per cent in 1942 and 34 per cent in 1943, the lowest in a great many years.

The President won out in 1940 by a margin of 250,000 votes. In that year, however, the state witnessed the peculiar phenomenon of a large vote in New York City than up-state, something that hadn't happened in ages.

Even with a similar higher registration, however, a Democratic-ALP coalition can't win unless it makes greater inroads into the up-state Republican majority than it made even in 1940, when its proportion of the vote outside the metropolis was unusual.

Thus, the job facing the labor movement is: first, to get out the maximum vote in New York City; second, to swing a good-sized portion of the up-state electorate into the Roosevelt column.

Breaking down the Republican gains up-state these past two years, it turns out that they occurred primarily in the large urban areas. Whereas in 1940, Buffalo and Rochester went for Roosevelt, this year they gave Senator Joe R. Hanley, Republican running for Lieutenant Governor, a combined majority of 135,000, better than one-third of his total margin of victory.

The largely rural counties, overwhelmingly G.O.P. in 1940, remained so without any great change in 1942 and 1943.

We can't tell whether this G.O.P. sweep in up-state urban areas was due to a failure of the war workers to vote or whether it represents a certain discontent with the way economic stabilization is working out. The fact that in some smaller industrial cities labor conducted vigorous and successful campaigns for local Democratic officers and yet lost heavily in the state campaign would seem to indicate that the factor of discontent played its part.

It would be a fatal error to discount that factor since that would result in failure to counter it. Actually, the weaknesses in stabilization are due almost entirely to the Republican — poll tax congressional sabotage, including virtually the entire congressional bloc from upstate New York. The single exception is Democratic Congressman William T. Byrne of Albany.

That fact has to be brought home incessantly by labor and all other pro-FDR forces up-state between now and elections. It seems to us that this will be chiefly the job of the ALP.

A second highly important job is to counteract the propaganda of the obstructionist "farm lobby" leadership, which is extremely active and powerful on New York's countryside. It must be remembered that 25 per cent of the total up-state vote is located in the rural areas, and so far the foes of labor and the President have had a monopoly in gathering this vote.

RADIO OPPORTUNITIES
This can be broken. A network of small radio stations dot the Empire State landscape which can be gotten at a very low cost. These stations reach not only the farmers, but workers and middle classes in the numerous small industrial towns. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for labor to begin soon to arrange circuits of these stations in order to clear up the confusion left by the utterly demagogic agitation of the "farm lobby."

Another job, which has not even been begun in most places upstate, is the practical organization of the labor movement for political action and for unity on the political field. This could not be achieved by the ALP when it was rent by internal struggle. There is reason to believe, however, that an ALP of which the CIO is officially a part can do the job.

These are a few of the big tasks that require a united ALP organization which will actually be the political arm of labor in the state. New York's crucial 47 electoral votes next November will probably be decided by how well they are carried out.

Defeats Widen Differences Between Hitler and Generals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The relations between Hitler and his top army generals are in a state of "unstable equilibrium," K. Velikanov says in an article in the current "Information Bulletin," published by the Soviet Embassy here.

Mr. Velikanov writes as follows: Toward the end of 1943 we observe a new accentuation of the difference between Hitler and the German generals, resulting from the severe defeats Germany has suffered. Echoes of the struggle behind the scenes in the German ruling camp are discernible in the German press and primarily in Goebbels' articles.

In one of his articles published early in December Goebbels complains that in "German society" have appeared persons who "admire the enemy." The reference is not to scare the German burghers who thirst for peace at any price. The reference is to a new phenomenon begotten by the process of "revaluation of values," which is taking place in circles close to the Nazi leadership under the influence of military defeats.

"Admiration for the enemy" is evinced by those who are daily confronted on the one hand by Hitler's "irrational impulses" and on the other by the truly high strategic skill displayed by the Soviet Command. That is the reason why Goebbels, referring to people who are apparently comparing the two strategies, adds: "We must not admire the enemy; we may only learn from him."

In other words, Goebbels tells the German strategists: "Instead of criticizing Hitler, gentlemen, learn to perfect your methods of warfare."

Hitler's conferences with representatives of the high command and gaudier held in October and November brought to light new differences in the ruling circles, and what is particularly characteristic, the further decline of Hitler's prestige. From the transparent allusions of General Dietmar and other commentators, it may be inferred that Hitler's order to hold the Dnieper line at any cost was issued in defiance of the opinion of a

large section of army leaders. The German generals were opposed to this and proposed their own plan of "concentrating forces" by shortening the front lines and economizing on reserves. The generals expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that the interest of preserving Hitler's prestige predominates over all German plans. Apparently the generals went so far as to recall the results of Hitler's decisions on the question of Stalingrad when, as has now come to light, General Manstein and others demanded that the Sixth Army be withdrawn, while Hitler, supported by Goering, insisted on continuing the hopeless struggle.

It is significant that after those conferences Goebbels found it necessary to remind Hitler's opponents among the generals that the "Fuehrer's" decisions and authority "cannot be questioned." In an article in Das Reich on Dec. 5, Goebbels wrote: "Only the Fuehrer from his watchtower as supreme chief can correctly evaluate the situation as a whole. Only he is in a position to survey the situation in all its complexity and to evaluate all chances and all dangers. That is why he alone is entitled to make decisions. All others must obey him."

The very fact that Goebbels shifts the weight of the question to a plane of formal discipline is highly indicative. It shows that the German generals obey Hitler not from inner conviction but as a matter of discipline. How long such a state of affairs can endure depends on a number of factors—above all on the further development of events on the Soviet-German front and on the fronts of Western Europe. Today it may be taken for granted that the relations between Hitler and the majority of higher army generals are in a state of "unstable equilibrium."

The number of "100 per cent" followers of Hitler among the generals is dwindling. Rommel, Warlimont, Zettler, Kuechler, Kluge and a few others—that is the small group of generals closest to Hitler who enjoy his complete confidence. Among this group Rommel is com-

ing ever more to the fore, and Hitler entrusts him with one mission after another. Several weeks ago Rommel, while retaining his post as commander of the German troops in Italy, went to the Balkans, where he visited Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Prior to that he inspected German defenses on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of France. Quite recently he inspected, at Hitler's special orders, the German fortifications in Denmark. Apparently Hitler does not trust the reports he gets from the commanders of the German armed forces in France and in the Balkans—Generals Rundstedt and Weichs.

It must be pointed out, however, that symptomatic as the accentuation of the differences between Hitler and the representatives of the high command, and also between the various cliques of generals, are in themselves, they all realize that further defeats and loss of territory are bound to affect the German army and the morale of the home front.

The German command, irrespective of who is at its head, will of course seek to put up every possible resistance in the last decisive stages of the war. It will undoubtedly resort to all means at its disposal to make this resistance as effective as possible.

The German command is now carrying out the second "total"—or, as it is called, "super-total"—mobilization of reserves and material resources. The development of the processes at work in Germany and the fate of the Nazi regime will today, to an even greater extent than before, be determined by the onslaught of the Red Army and the troops of the Allies against Germany.

On the eve of the New Year Germany is faced with the fact that Hitler's strategic plans have utterly failed. One observer recently compared the German army to a bull whom the torador, by strong and successive blows, has brought to a state when the final mortal blow can be delivered. In 1944 the Red Army and the troops of the Allies will deliver this mortal blow.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

THE times are too bloody and too big for anyone to stop to congratulate himself for more than a minute.

We are of the generation that allowed fascism to steal upon the world. Millions of fine young people must pay for it with their lives on the battlefield and this is nothing to be proud of.

The Munich decade, time of a terrible smugness, cowardice and lack of vigilance is over, but its evil taint is in all our memories.

Those who sounded the alarm against fascism once were few and unpopular in America. Our Daily Worker was from the first a leader against the rising tide of world fascism. It never flinched or compromised in the struggle. This is its highest claim to honor as a people's newspaper.

If it had been printed on bits of torn wrapping paper, if it had been a mere illiterate flysheet, the Daily Worker would still have earned a place in American history for its tireless campaign against fascism.

Side by side with swollen organs of commercial success like the New York Times, the Daily Worker seems tiny, indeed.

But this little bark weathered all the storms of twenty years of bankruptcy, persecution and technical famine. While the ponderous New York Times was printing articles in praise of Franco, of Mussolini, the Daily Worker fought like a fearless David against the fascist Goliath.

Propaganda? Communism? Orders from Moscow? Oh, no, only the essential truth of our epoch; this is all that the Daily Worker has ever printed. Truth is revolutionary; and truth alone can save the soul of a nation.

The American masses are beginning to catch up with the truth of our time. The war is rapidly turning into an ideological struggle against world fascism. In time, the American people will be grateful to the Daily Worker for its pioneering.

For its defense of the Negro People
—for its defense of trade unionism
—for its long campaign to unite Russia and America against Hitler's Axis
—for its tireless war for the abolition of poverty in America—

For all this, and for its vision of a bright and happy future for all mankind, the Daily Worker will occupy a sacred place in the history of our land.

This is a certain prophecy as the one formerly made in these columns predicting a nose for Mussolini when all the smart young Claire Boothe Luce were hero-worshipping that Duce.

What is success, anyway? Many American business executives once fervently admired Hitler and Mussolini for their efficient manner in getting things done.

But who admires those blundering criminals today? The Daily Worker is mounting its crusade. It is increasingly vigorous and fruitful. It is read on every Liberty ship and in every defense plant in America. Where is Mussolini, however? And where will any fascist be twenty years from now, when the Daily Worker will boast of several million readers?

The future belongs to the people. Only the spokesman of the people, fearless and persistent, can in the long run prove a success. That has been the publishing platform of the Daily Worker in the past and that will remain its creed in the future, come weal or woe.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JANUARY 3, 1939

BARCELONA — Premier Juan Negrin, in a New Year's appeal to the people of the United States declared that Spain, "one of the first victims of the fascist warmakers . . . is proud and happy to be also the first bulwark against totalitarianism."

His appeal said in part: "While the old year passes and the New Year is born I want to address a word to American public opinion in the name of the Spanish people."

"Every country, every individual will be affected by the fighting in Spain. Here will be decided whether the relations between different nations are to be settled by brute force or by international law and mutual conventions; whether the world will be divided and controlled by totalitarian empires or ruled by democratic governments, whether democracy and freedom are to survive at last."

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

Daily Worker

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MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1944

Letters From Our Readers

Appeal for Schappes

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am the mother of a boy in the United States Marines, who has received a Presidential Unit Citation for active service in Guadalcanal. At a time when the United Nations are fighting for freedom over the whole world, must our government

destroy the very fundamentals of Democracy by imprisoning such a great anti-fascist fighter as Morris U. Schappes?

I have appealed to Gov. Dewey of New York to free Morris U. Schappes from the outrageous sentence imposed upon him and urge that you carry on the fight for his release.

HELEN C. SMITH.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.